

Post Box 322.
Telegram: "Chronicle"



Registered No. B. 4666
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

WEEKLY

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

Vol. IV No. 52

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1945

PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Fishing In Troubled Waters



Photo: Dr. B. F. Ferreira

INDIA'S FORGOTTEN SCULPTORS

(See Page 3)

Short Story

By B. G. KULKARNI

STORY REPAIRING SHOP

The guard on that train was my relative my darling's step-brother's—well, approximately my uncle-in-law—and that was why I could confidently clin for myself seat for two. I placed my hold-all on a corner—bench and reclined to it spreading myself as comfortably as possible. There were complaints from other occupants of the compartment but I silenced them all with one explanation or the other, all the while trusting my secret weapon—my relative the guard.

It was all going on quite smoothly. But I caught a farter in an opulent man with a round red and frowning face. He took law in his own hands, seized my hold-all, threw it heaven wards and sat in its place. "It is criminal", I roared at the top of my voice.

In the mean-while my relative blew a shrill whistle waved the green flag and started the train. In the puff puff and the whistle of the starting train the man did not hear what I said.

"I shall pull chain", I threatened the man. Matters had precipitated into a crisis making the use of the secret weapon inevitable.

The frown across the red round face deepened and I heard a cough. A sort of provoking cough which is not out of any physical necessity but is really a combination of 50% threat and 50% sneer. This was for my consumption and was a reply to my threat. For turning to the interested audience he delivered himself. Pulls the chain! Poor man does not know that the guard is my second cousin."

I was taken aback. In the depth of my unconsciousness rang the cry that a second cousin might prove to be a closer relative than an approximate uncle-in-law. And if I pulled the chain, it appeared certain that ten fivers would leave my pockets and huddle themselves in the coffers of M & S. M. Railway. It occurred to me that the best way out of the muddle was to avail myself of the golden opportunity of knowing a relative. Blood, they rightly say, thicker than water.

"Are you er... his second cousin?" I gave an altogether different turn to our conversation surprising the enthusiastic audience.

"Yes I AM," he crew.

I stated my relation-ship with the guard introducing myself as Leela's whereupon he scratched his brains a little and worked out the precise relation-ship in which we stood to each other. Thenceforth needless to say, the frown on his face was a genial smile and our conversation followed a personal and affectionate course. Naturally it affected my unemployment. "I am thrown out of work—sacked", I bleated, with even my appointment has been terminated. The guy who employed me as his personal secretary was undertaking military—contracts. And the atom—bomb finished the war, the contracts and my job."

"Ah I see!" said my newly discovered relative with a laugh. I could not know why he laughed.

"I cannot see what I can do now. I do not know where to go, when to ask, what to do!" I continued.

"Two years ago," went on the flesh of my Flesh, I was exactly in the same situation, did not know where to go whom to ask or what to do. But difficulties and hardships alone guide us further. They help us to tap newer and newer avenues—I was a clerk before I lost my job, and now I am running a prosperous Story Repairing Shop."

"What repairing shop?"

"Story Repairing Shop", he went on, "The story I am going to relate explains it."

He began his story. I was all ears to it. I reproduce the story in his own words, though it is likely to be shorn of its grandeur, his gestures or the very mode of telling. But still, A forlorn and ship-wrecked brother reading (it) shall take heart again."

"I was working as an upper Divi-

on Clerk in Bombay's one of the many Government offices. One evening I had been to the flogging Gardens on the Malabar Hill. Not casually but on a special mission so to say. I had had a very happy time in the office that day; on that day it seemed that every planet that God has created were favourable and every god that man has created were showering their favours on me.

Happiness over and above the rationed quantity of a clerk was my share. To begin with one of my colleagues had thrown a splendid party to us in celebration of his earning an increment. There was a delicious feast and such a happy time over it that even the slightest traces of lead in my life were transmuted into gold. There was another happy incident too. A bevy of charming Gujarathi girls interspersed by three Maharastrian damsels with a diadem in form of a bonny Punjabi lass propped into the office and into our section too, jingling boxes labelled, "Bengal Relief Fund." If x denotes pleasure one derives from contributing his mite to Bengal Relief Fund I had 2x of it. For besides my own contribution I had paid that of an absentee mem-

THERE MAY BE REAMS AND REAMS OF NOTES IN JOURNALISM, BUT THERE ARE SURELY POTS AND POTS OF MONEY IN A STORY-REPAIRING SHOP.

ber too. And this little act of mine had pleased immensely one of the fair fund-collectors, the most charming of the lot, and had provoked in her a smile that transported me from dull surroundings to a suburb of Paradise. I was very happy. Hardly half an hour elapsed after this, when my officer summoned me into his room to tell me that I was recommended for confirmation. Fortunes like misfortunes, I thought, come in battalions and never singly. It was with a heart overflowing with joy, so to say, that I had sauntered to the Malabar Hill to materialise my joy into something solid, golden and lasting. That is to say, I wanted to write a poem on the happy day.

I had read that there are two ways in which poets write their poetry. Some hit upon a title first and weave a few lines round it. The second lot prefers to breathe a song of some length and to carry on searches into a dictionary for a title. I was wondering which method I should follow when a voice from almost nowhere called me.

"Oh Mr. Shashikant", I heard And heard again.

In throes of a poem I did not welcome this interruption. But when I saw before my eyes my own Professor—Prof. R. Mahishasur M.A., D.Litt., my heart with pleasure was filled.

"Hallow Mr. Shashikant", ejaculated the learned man.

I rose up and saluted my guru.

I owed to the professor many things in my life. He had given the good guidance and many books which had brought in a good degree. He had given me an excellent testimonial (which while guaranteeing my moral character) that had described my second class at B.A. as good as first class. It had gained for me an easy access to one of Bombay's many offices.

"Mr. Shashikant", proceeded my professor, "where are you fixed up? I mean what are you doing?"

This was not quite a pleasant question. It picked my conscience to admit that I was a clerk in spite of my fluency in Shakespeare's and Dever Wilson's "I am nothing", replied rather automatically and soon hastened to paraphrase the

negative," I am a clerk in a office here, sir."

"What Shashikant!" Screamed the agonized Store house of knowledge, "Are you a clerk, merely a clerk, nothing but a clerk—in other words couldn't you become anything else?"

"No sir", I said hanging my head. "My dear Shashikant", sighed the professor. It appeared a Taj was crumbling before his very eyes.

"You are not going to remain a clerk", he announced, "you are not an ordinary chap, not one of the common crowd the rank and file but extra-ordinary. I was about to tell you this when I read your short-story in the College Miscellany but somehow I forgot it. There is surely a journalist in making in you, a creative artist should I say? There is much of punch and pep in what you write, something that grips the reader's attention. My dear boy, don't be a clerk. Rather be anything but a clerk. Fame and fortune are waiting for you in the field of Journalism. Rush to them, my lad rush to them. My sister's eldest son, who is in the profession, says that there are reams and reams of currency notes in journalism."

I was hearing all this open-

mouthed. It was a great and a sudden revelation. Yes, many a gem of purest ray serene the unfathomed caves of ocean beam. I stood expecting the professor to tell me the ways and the means to enter the field of journalism.

But suddenly as my misfortune would have it, H route omnibus (which like any other route bus in Bombay waits for nobody) attracted the professor's attention and put him in mind of an urgent engagement. He flatted to the bus, caught it and rolled away leaving Malabar Hill to myself and to my thoughts.

"Journalism", I muttered unto myself. "It is precisely my field." And I cursed myself in vernacular for not having known it before. The word journalism seemed to have magic in it and with its every utterance a sort of electric current through the spine.

My mind was already burdened too heavily with inward and out-ward correspondence, tenth day monthly and quarterly reports, out-standings previous papers, pending papers and filing papers, never-agreeing figures and unaccommodating bosses and all that an office stands for. "Rise or fall", I resolved as journalism seemed to be a sure escape from all these, "I am and ought to be for journalism." And a little later I swore to that effect before Walkeshwar.

The result was, as can be imagined that I resigned my job and started adventures with my pen. I piled up short stories on short-stories. I began manufacturing them on a large scale. I sent them out. There remained no editor who did not get a story from me. And what was the return? Rejection slips in various colours, sizes and shapes from editors from Delhi to Dhanushkodi, from Karachi to Kohima rained upon me. Every little piece came back like the boomerang, but unlike the Australian missile they returned burdened with regrets and compliments. This went on and appeared to go on. My enthusiasm began to wane. Regrets and compliments of an out-bearable.

"Have you got a match-box",

inquired an old-man on the opposite bench apparently offering to barter a bidi for a match. My relative handed over to him the required article and proceeded with the narrative. One or two failures may be pillars of success but too many of them are tombstones. I had decided to burn all my stories along with their rejection slips and to write a good application instead for a clerk's post some-where. But the latter I could not do for I had sworn that I would be a journalist before a God of the rank and the status of Walkeshwar of Bombay. I could only persevere. Do or Die. And one fine morning the Goddess of fortune smiled.

The post-man dropped into my room a nice little card whose words seemed to be all golden. A certain distinguished editor had accepted a short-story of mine and was going to remit twenty-five rupees for it. "Land", I cried as I read the letter again and again. I did get twenty-five rupees and what was more, some invaluable words of encouragement.

I examined very carefully the accepted story and compared it with unaccepted ones and tried successfully to find out what it was that the former possessed and the latter lacked. I read a heap of books on the art and technique of short-story writing and continued my researches on my own stories. And in light of the conclusions arrived at I re-wrote all my stories and licked them into publishable shapes. The first story that was rejected was thus recast and was sent to the first editor who rejected it. Imagine my surprise when I got his letter of acceptance a bank draft for thirty-five rupees and a special invitation to write for his special annual number. Every rejected story rose up to new heights secured for me money and reputation and soon a niche in the wall of journalistic fame was carved for me. Soon and ever since I am on the complimentary list of two dozen journals and invitations for my stories is a standing invitation. Demand is exceeding supply.

"But in actually repairing my stories I aquired a new skill. Careful thought convinced me that I am more a story-repairer than a story-writer. The skill that with its magic wand turned (not from my point of view but from the point of view of even orthodox editors) every unpublishable piece into something of which posterity can be proud of. The philanthropist in me suggested that what we require today is not a story writer (there are many good ones) but a story repairer. I decided to put my skill to some practical use and give a helping hand to my struggling brethren. I am running a Story Repairing Shop."

And at the next station when myself, my relative and our relative the guard sipped hot, delicious tea the Story-Repairer whispered into my ears, "There may be reams and reams of currency notes in journalism, but there are surely pots and pots of money in a Story Repairing Shop."

A man applied at a foundry for a job and was interviewed by the works overseer.

"What have you done before?" was one of the first questions put to the applicant.

"I was a milkman," he returned.

"And what wages did you get?"

"They used to pay me three pounds a week and my milk," answered the applicant.

The overseer reflected for a moment.

"Righto-ho," he said, "You might be useful. Come along in and we'll give you four pounds a week and wean you into the bargain."

There had been a motor accident and the landlord of an inn had carried the motorist into his pub. When the man recovered a bit, he asked what had happened.

"Well, sir, you had a very bad smash," said the landlord, "but I managed to bring you to."

"Did you?" murmured the damaged one. "I don't remember. Do you mind bringing me two more?"

INDIA'S FORGOTTEN SCULPTORS!

The history of Indian civilization we know from the discoveries at the two most important of the sites in the Indus valley, Harappa on the Ravi in the Montgomery district of the Punjab and Mohenjo-daro on the Indus in the Larkana district of Sind, goes back to the chalcolithic age, that is, to the time when tools of copper and bronze were in use side by side with those of stone.

The discoveries at Harappa and Mohenjo-daro reveal a true urban civilization of the Indus valley, with writing and other arts, fully equal to, but on a vaster scale than, that of the Nile valley in Egypt or of the Tigris-Euphrates valley in Mesopotamia at the dawn of history about 3000 B.C.

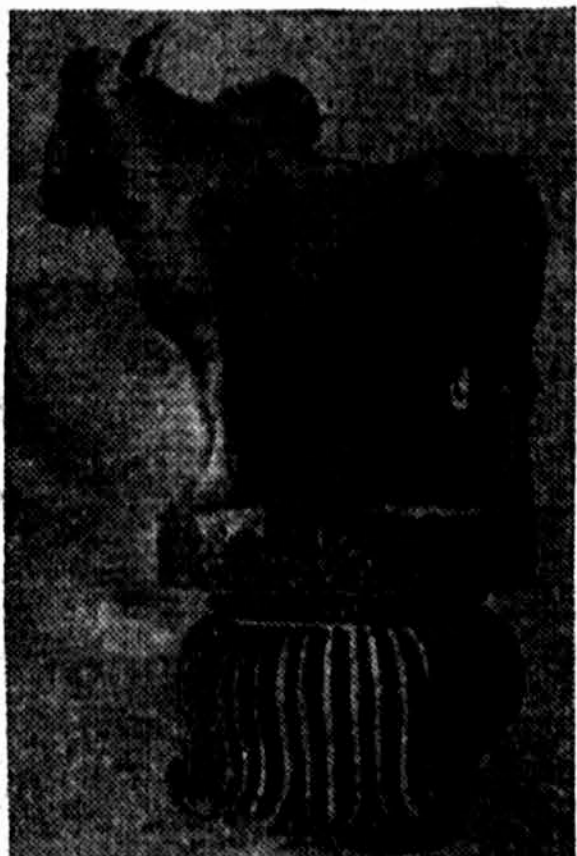
An Urban Civilisation

But the first Indian urban civilization is not yet historical for us; for the script of its writing is still undeciphered. What interest us most here among its relics are the seals of stone and other materials, which bear, besides inscriptions in a pictographic writing, representations of animals belonging to the most part to the fauna of India: the humped bull, the elephant, the tiger and the rhinoceros. These seals from Harappa and Mohenjo-daro together with two stone statuettes from Harappa—the torso of a nude male figure and the figure of a dancer—and the bronze figurine of a dancing girl from Mohenjo-daro, are remarkable examples of the art of the chalcolithic civilization of the Indus valley. The free and flexible naturalism of the animals, e.g., the bull and the elephant, on the Indus seals recalls that on the earliest monuments of the historic age—the capitals of the stone pillars of the great Buddhist Emperor Asoka of the Maurya dynasty, who ruled C.273-232 B.C. Again, in frontal pose and prominent abdomen the nude male figure of Harappa calls to mind the YAKSHA statues of Patna and Parkham dating to the second-third century B.C.

Thus there seems to be a relationship between Indus art and the art of the Maurya period. A long period of time no doubt separates the two. But it does not necessarily follow that the idea of relationship must be set aside. The ruin mounds of Mohenjo-daro were crowned, in the early centuries of the Christian era, by a Buddhist stupa and monastery. A foot or two below the ruins of the Buddhist monuments were found seven successive layers of buildings of the chalcolithic age, viz., three of the late period, three of the middle and one of the early.

Links With Mesopotamia

The early period is put as far back, as 3000 B.C. For two Indus seals have been found in Mesopotamia, one at Eshnunna (Tell Asmar) in a Semitic deposit dating to about, 2500 B.C. and another at Kish (Tell-El-Uhaimir) in a pre-Semitic or Sumerian deposit of about 3000 B.C., and at Tel Agrab in Mesopotamia has been discovered in a temple, dating to about 3000 B.C., the fragment of



Humped Bull on Asoka's pillar at Ramapurwa

a vase of green steatite on which is found impressed an Indian humped bull with a manger in front of it. The middle and late periods of Mohenjo-daro were of considerable duration. If, as is possible, the non-Aryan, or pre-Aryan, civilization of the Indus valley was destroyed by the Aryans who entered India, according to modern ruling, about 1500 B.C., we might perhaps well assign the later years of the Indus civilization to the end of the second or the beginning of the first millennium B.C. Such a suggestion would enable us to explain, in case of need, the possible affinities between the pre-Aryan, or Indus valley, art and the archaic Indo-Aryan, or Maurya, art.

Court And Folk Arts

A distinction is drawn in the art of the Maurya period (320-185 B.C.) between the official or court art and the indigenous or folk art. Examples of the former are the pillars, monolithic shafts of polished Chunar sandstone with sculptured capitals, erected by Asoka throughout the length and breadth of his dominions from Kabul and Nepal to Mysore. The shaft, which is round and slightly tapering, bears the king's pious edicts. The capital surmounting the shaft consists in ascending order, firstly, of a bell-shaped inverted lotus; secondly, of an abacus decorated with animal and floral motifs

tions or sculptures, were inspired by Achaemenid models.

The art of Hellenistic Iran was full of the grandeur of the Achaemenid period. And, as a matter of fact, Asokan art is related more to the art of the Achaemenids than to the Greek art of Ionia; the bell-shaped capitals and addorsed lions have their parallels in the art of the Achaemenids in which the columns as at Khorasabad and Persepolis, are often surmounted by addorsed figures of bulls and the bell decorated with petals or pendant leaves occurs at the base; the preamble of the edicts of Asoka and those of the Achaemenid Emperors Darius and Xerxes (6th-5th centuries B.C.) are close parallels; and in the highly realistic modelling and anatomical treatment of the animals of Asokan art, one can detect Achaemenid technique, e.g., the tense treatment of the muscles, veins and paws of the lion. But in Asokan art not only the art of the Achaemenids was to make its influence felt, but also the various types of arts from which the art of the Achaemenids had drawn its inspiration; Assyro-Babylonian art, which influenced the representations of animals; Egyptian art, which affected the column; and the Greek art of Ionia, which had its effect upon the technique of the bas-reliefs. Thus a diluted Hellenism is found in Asokan art.

The disparity between Indian art of the third century B.C., as seen in

Pre-Aryan Art Of Indus Valley And Its Bearing On Early Mouryan Art

BY S. N. CHAKRAVARTI

and lastly, on top of the capital, of four addorsed lions, or of a single lion, bull, horse or Garuda.

The finest of Asoka's pillars is that of Sarnath near Benares. Its capital consists of a wheel supported on four lions seated back to back on an abacus bearing in relief a lion, an elephant, a bull and a galloping horse, each separated from the other by a wheel. Below the abacus is a bell-shaped inverted lotus. The capital is now in the Sarnath Museum.

At Rampurwa, in the Champaran district of Bihar, two of Asoka's pillars were discovered. The crowning member of one of the pillars is a single lion sejant and that of the other a standing humped bull. The abacus of the lion capital is adorned with a line of geese, and between the abacus and the shaft is the bell shaped inverted lotus. The abacus of the bull capital is decorated with a frieze of honey-suckle, rosette and palmette motifs, and separated from the bell by a cable moulding. The Rampurwa lion and bull capitals together with the cylindrical copper bolt with which the lion capital was fixed to the shaft, are now in the Calcutta Museum. With the exception of the Rampurwa bull capital pillar, all other pillars of Asoka bear his pious edicts.

Apparent Retrogression

No remains of the architectural and sculptural art of pre-Maurya date, apart from the relics of the Indus civilization, have come down to us; for both architects and sculptors used perishable materials, such as wood, ivory or clay. Under the Maurya rulers the use of stone became general for architecture and sculpture. This highly important innovation is probably due to Graeco-Persian influence; for we know from the Greek historians and from Asoka's own rock and pillar inscriptions that the first three Maurya rulers, Chandragupta, Bindusara and Asoka, had friendly relations with the Seleucid kings who succeeded Alexander and the Achaemenids in Iran. Whether mono lithic columns, rock inse p-

Asoka's pillars, and that of the following century, represented by the monuments of Bharhut and Sanchi, the former mature and the latter rudimentary, may lead one to think not only that Asoka's pillars are in Perso-Greek style, not Indian, but also that they were the handiwork of foreign artists of Bactria in Northern Afghanistan. But definitely Indian elements are found in Asokan art; unlike the Achaemenid columns Asoka's pillars were never intended to support any super-structure or building, and belong to the same class as the free-standing animal-standards of the Brahmanical deities the cable-moulding decoration, which separates the abacus of the Rampurwa bull capital from the bell, is Indian; such definitely Indian subjects as the elephants, humped bull and geese are used for decoration, in addition, to the perfectly foreign honeysuckle, rosette and palmette motifs; and in the animals of Asokan art the dry Achaemenid form has been given a new fullness and freshness of life and the harsh realism of Assur has become a free and flexible naturalism.

The Hellenic Influence

Thus, we can say that Asokan art is a synthesis of three contemporary arts, viz., Indian, Persian and Hellenistic. It is possible that Asoka's pillars were constructed by Bactrian artists as was the Palace of Darius at Susa by the craftsmen of many nations. It is equally possible that Asoka's pillars were constructed by Indian artists under Perso-Hellenic influence. As we have already remarked, Asoka's pillars were never intended to support any super-structure or building. This very fact, again, prompts us to ask ourselves whether certain of Asoka's pillars, e.g., those with bull, lion and Garuda capitals, were not constructed by Asoka's father Bindusara as the free-standing animal-standards of the Brahmanical deities Siva, Durga and Vishnu, and afterwards used by Asoka for the propagation of his religious ideas. We may imagine Asoka importing foreign artists for his pillars which were to bear his pious edicts, but we can scarcely



The capital of Asoka's pillar at Saranath.

imagine Bindusara doing so. Thus the diluted Hellenism in the court art of the Maurya period may be traced to the indirect source, rather than to the coming of Bactrian artists.

The most important examples of the folk art of the Maurya period are the colossal stone human figures in the round, viz., the two Yaksha figures from Patna and the Yakshi, from Besnagar in the Calcutta Museum, the female chauri-bearer from Didargunj in the Museum at Patna, and the Yaksha from Parkham in the Museum at Mathura.

As compared with Asokan monuments, these statues reveal primitive-



Yaksha Statue from Parkham

ness of the art due to the influence of the law of 'frontality' and of 'memory picture.' 'But here again observes a well-known critic, 'the balance in the distribution of masses and a certain elegance in the treatment of the dhoti (loin-cloth) bear witness to a strongly artistic temperament; while in the beauty of the torso and abdomen and the fullness of the breast, the chauri-bearer of Didargunj even directly foreshadows

(Continued on Page 6)



Statue of Red Stone from Harappa.

From Across The Seas

From Our London Correspondent

Plain Peter Karageorgevich

One of the first results of King Peter's dethronement will be the ending of the Yugoslav Civil List by which the Royal family has been paid about £3,000 a month. Till recently this money was shared between the King, his mother, Queen Marie, and his brother, Tomislav. Then the Yugoslav Government paid the total sum direct to King Peter, who arranged for its distribution within the family.

The ex-King inherited a very considerable private fortune from his father, King Alexander, who was murdered at Marseilles in 1934. This money is believed to be outside Yugoslavia. The ex-King has disbursed large sums while in Britain. It is for this reason that he is likely to leave London and economise by living at his country house at Egham. For a long time he has had a suite on the second floor at Claridges. It was here that his heir, Prince Alexander, was born. His mother has had a suite next door. It is believed that the charge for each suite was five guineas a day, exclusive of food. Peter cannot afford it any more.

It is now impossible for the Royal family to touch the Yugoslav gold reserve, £6,000,000, of which is in Britain and £19,000,000 in the United States. When Mr. Eden was Foreign Secretary he "froze" the £6,000,000 and it now stands to the credit of Tito Government. The same thing happened to the £19,000,000 which travelled to the States by way of Brazil.

The ex-King and the ex-Queen are now spending their days in England at Mr. and Mrs. Peter Karageorgevich.

Labour's Link With China

Mrs. A. D. Lindsay, wife of the Master of Bailliol, consulted her husband before making known her wish not to assume the style of wife of a baron. Dr. Lindsay was one of the seven barons created recently to increase Labour representation in the House of Lords. He has taken the title Lord Lindsay of Birker.

Asked why she would not take the title of "Lady" she said: "We are simple people and we want to spend our lives simply. All these years I have been known to my friends as plain 'Mrs.' and life is too short to make a change now. Besides, I'm getting old, you know."

Lord Lindsay has no objection to his wife's wish—"but, of course, had he raised one I should have done

what he wanted," she said.

Mrs. Lindsay's point is that the peerage was given to her husband because he can be of more use to the Government as a peer than as a commoner. And she thinks that has nothing to do with her.

Heir to the title is Lord Lindsay's eldest son, Michael. He has just returned to England from China with his Chinese wife and their two children, a boy and a girl.

"There is no question of my daughter-in-law's nationality making any difference," says Mrs. Lindsay. "She comes from a great country and is a great asset to England. She is a very fine young woman."

Fee Flutter For Freshmen

Undergraduates at Oxford are protesting at the decision of the colleges to increase the fees. Leader of the protest is Mr. M. M. Woolfson, undergraduate secretary of the Socialist Club. He tells me that several colleges have already raised fees by £45 a year. By next term every Oxford college will have done so.

The other night some 600 undergraduates met to protest against the increase. A blind student from Balliol supported the protest. He is Mr. Martin Milligan, who recently took a first in modern Greek. He said the rise was a serious regressive step which would keep working class people further away from Oxford than ever, at a time when the nation needed the highest intelligence and initiative.

A resolution was passed suggesting that the increases should be met by direct Government grants, either to the colleges or to a common university pool. It also maintained that any additional burden would impose hardships on many students.

Miss Margaret Richards, Secretary of the National Union of Students, said 46 out of 66 local authorities who replied to a N.U.S. questionnaire said they would be willing to pay additional grants to scholarship holders who could not meet the rising costs.

Of 85 universities and colleges, only 25 favoured increases.

Liberal 'Treasure Hunt' To Fill Depleted Coffers

British Liberals are giving up their treasures to restart their election fighting fund. They are holding a sale.

Lady Violet Bonham Carter has

given a letter written to her father, the late Earl of Oxford and Asquith, by Lord Kitchener. It is dated October 14, 1910; Kitchener accepts a seat on the Defence Council. There are marginal notes by Asquith.

Lord Samuel has given an oil painting he did at the beginning of the century; it was exhibited in 1902. Mrs. E. M. Wood, the aunt of Mr. Quintin Hogg, the Tory M.P., has given up her wedding veil of old lace. She also contributes a Martin Luther Bible dated 1581.

On one of Mr. Gladstone's visits to Cardiff a Liberal lady lent for his table a damask cloth, appropriate because of its red border in the Liberal colour. The tablecloth, cherished ever since, is among gifts. The souvenir-collector will also find at the sale Lord Rosebery's walking-stick, given by his daughter, Lady Crewe, and Anatole France's 'L'Anneau d'Amethyste,' inscribed by the author also to Lord Oxford when he was Mr. Asquith.

Lady Layton has sent a Ruskin drawing and an Etty painting. 'The Three Graces'. Good jewellery, dolls and produce are being given for the sale. A couple of turkeys, still running about a field, are to be sent by Mrs. Clement Davies. But the quaintest gift is from Sir William Beveridge. It is the racket with which he learnt to play squash.

Big Business

A Birmingham business man bought a 1937 car for £25 in 1942. He spent £157 on it.

This year an assurance company valued it at £350. Last week he got £700 for the car.

London's Craziest Auction

On the afternoon of November 26 a few smartly-dressed women and a handful of solid-looking businessmen in four and a half hours spent over £19,780 at the opening session of the sale of Ribbentrop's German Embassy trappings from Carlton House terrace. Private buyers swamped the dealers in this paying crazy "don't-care" prices crazy auction London has ever seen. On five more days in the next fortnight, the auctioneer hopes to raise £100,000 which will be taken by Britain as Germany's first instalment of war reparation.

Mr. Guy Coleridge, who wielded the hammer in the morning could not conceal his astonishment. He

told me "practically all the big London and provincial dealers have been knocked out by the private buyers. The prices paid to-day have been the highest ever paid for furniture of this sort at any sale in Britain. It is simply amazing."

Tapping his hammer to attract the attention of the potential buyers, Mr. Coleridge quoted his last-war colonel when he announced "Over the top—and let the carnage begin." The dealers advanced and the carnage began. The dealers simply reeled back.

Hitler Not There To Bite It

Bidding rose at times to over £200 a minute. Buyers began waving their hands almost begging for the eager eye of Mr. Coleridge to say after their bid "gone". A disgusted professional buyer said "these must be private buyers—the souvenir hunters. They must be crazy. He walked out of the spacious room fuming with indignation when he saw a mahogany bookcase went for £200, a wardrobe for £250, another for £240. But Jimmy Knode, a London book-maker, who owns a champion bulldog, did not care. He said to me "I don't care what I pay. Me—I've just bought me a couple of Embassy carpets. It's cost me well over £200. Pre-war? Well I could have got them for about £30 or £40, so they say. But the dog will be able to lie on Ribbentrop's own stuff. And Old Hitler won't be there to bite it."

Then Herr Ribbentrop's mahogany writing table entered the arena. From this table the former Foreign Minister used to send out his ultimatums and blackmail communications. Dealers told me they were after it for not more than £150. It was knocked down for £590. A theatrical producer, Jay Pomeroy thinks it is worth that price.

To-morrow they will auction forty granite busts of the late Fuehrer. Who will bid tuppence? School boys will be in the arena.

They think these busts will make fine dart boards for the Christmas party. They have an idea. Hitler's nose will make an ideal bull's eye. The auctioneer himself has earmarked two for his two small boys.

AILING WOMAN

RAJO PILLS

REMOVES IRREGULARITY,
Price Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. P. one
Rupee Extra

ENA AGENCY,
41, opp. Prathana Samaj Girgaon, BOMBAY 4. T. No. 22550

The FLIT soldier

fights on all fronts!



ARMIES falter when disease strikes down its men. To defend the health of the fighting men of the United Nations, the Flit soldier brings sure death to mosquitoes, flies and other vile insects that spread disease.

You too, can depend on Flit to keep your home free of flies, mosquitoes, bedbugs and other dangerous insects. Keep asking for Flit and insist on getting Flit. Accept nothing else.

FLIT

For the duration Flit is obtainable in tins and bottles. Remember—if the soldier is not on the container, it is not Flit.

In War as in Peace, Flit—the insecticide that always kills

COLOURS

Dyes

FOR
TEXTILE
INDUSTRIES
AND
PRINTING

**K H A T A U
VALABHDAS
& CO.,**
BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA
271, VADGADI, BOMBAY, 3.



Mrs. Truman, wife of the U. S. President, helps her husband with his work, and has been called by her husband his "chief adviser." When Truman's duties as chairman of an important Senate committee investigating war expenditures made him one of the busiest men in the U. S. Congress, he made Mrs. Truman a clerk on his staff. As mistress of the White House, she is too busy to handle his correspondence as she formerly did; but she continues to assist him with some of his "paper work."

When a new U. S. President and his family move into the White House, the nation's executive mansion in Washington, D.C., the spacious grounds of the large white villa and the formal rooms to which the public is admitted in peacetime remain unchanged. To the "First Family's" living quarters and to the social life of the historic Presidential home, however, come many changes with each successive occupant. For within the framework of the President's official duties and the relatively small amount of official entertaining required, the members of the Presidential family are free to live the sort of life to which they were accustomed and which they prefer.

President and Mrs. Harry S. Truman and their twenty-one-year-old daughter, Mary Margaret, who moved into the White House early in May 1945, about a month after the late President Roosevelt's death, have already made the Presidential living quarters into a comfortable family home reflecting their own preference in decoration and recreation, and have adapted to the official residence a mode of living as similar as possible to their previous simple, quiet home life.

MUSICAL SOIREES

Particularly during the war the family did little entertaining. Many

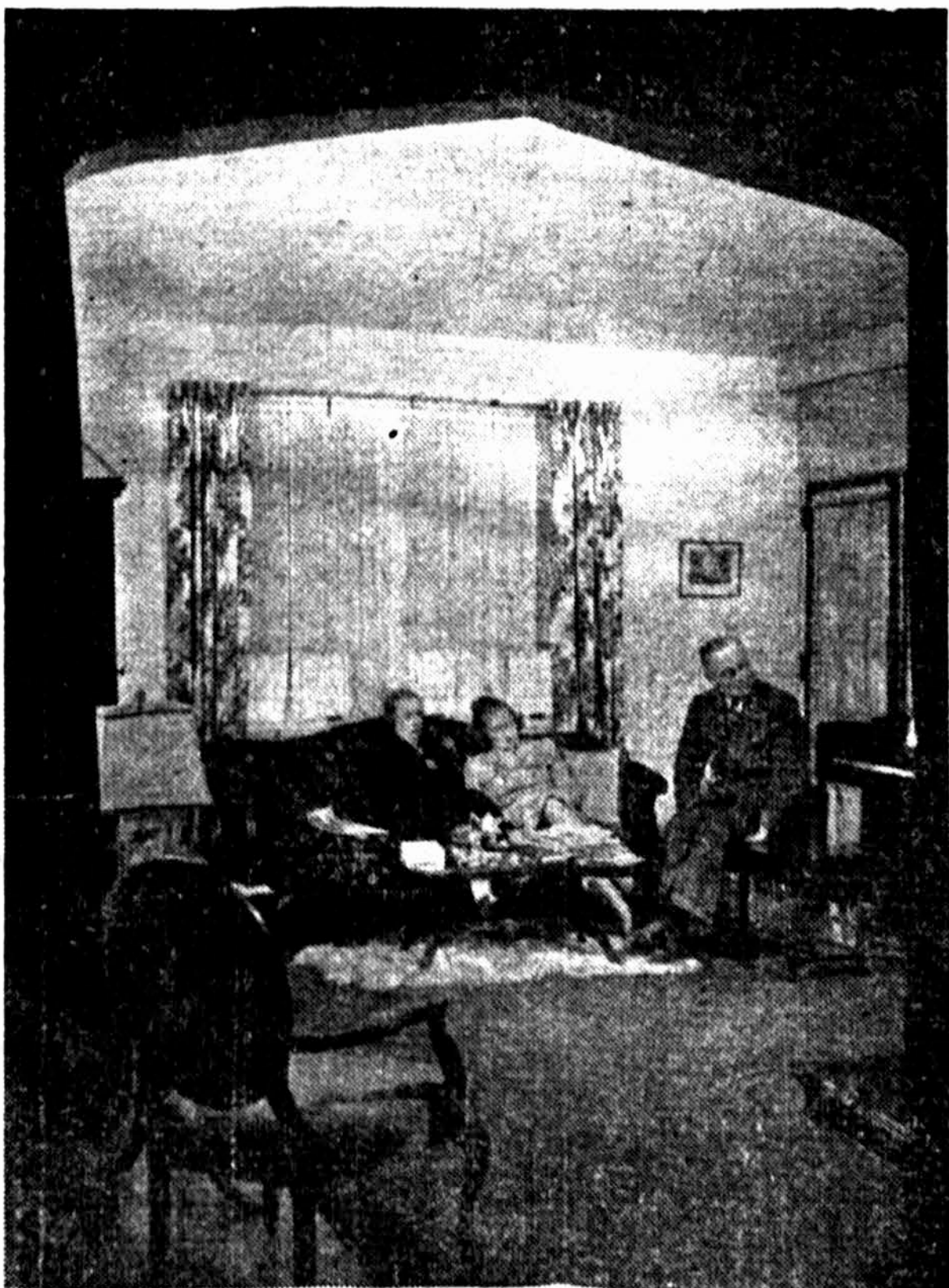
White House evenings are devoted to family musical sessions at the piano, long a favourite pastime. The President is an accomplished pianist, as is Margaret, who also sang one summer with the Denver Opera Company in U. S. West and who is specializing in voice training in connection with her regular college studies at George Washington University, in the nation's capital city. The President particularly enjoys accompanying Margaret's singing. He also frequently plays at formal gatherings with his friends. The Trumans also derive much enjoyment from their large collection of phonograph records, with Schubert and Chopin their favourite composers.

In refurnishing the Presidential living quarters, Mrs. Truman, who takes great pride in her housekeeping, has selected sturdy antiques from the White House storeroom and has fitted the rooms so that there is a maximum of space and a minimum of "clutter" and knickknacks. Pictures and flowers are used sparingly and soft, muted colors are predominant, creating an impression of spaciousness, neatness and utility.

AUSTERE SIMPLICITY.

President Truman's study, an oval room on the second floor which was used for the same purpose by President Roosevelt, has an air of austere

COSY CORNER



The Truman family in the Washington, D.C., apartment which they occupied while Truman was U. S. Vice President.

A Day With President Truman

simplicity, its only furniture a glass-topped desk, a small baby grand piano, the old brown leather sofa which President Roosevelt also used, and two or three chairs. Adjoining the study is the bedroom used by President and Mrs. Truman, with a large four-poster bed that is one of the White House heirlooms. Mrs. Truman has had the walls painted pale green and has removed from this and the other bedrooms the huge, dark wardrobes formerly used.

Mrs. Truman's living room, on the other side of the bedroom, is large and sunny, with dove gray walls, a sofa and a few pieces of the antique furniture, including a spinnet, used by earlier Presidents' families.

FRESHMAN'S NOOK

Margaret's living room, where she entertains her college friends, is the only room furnished in modern style. On the walls, which are painted a brilliant blue, are hung several original landscapes of the Missouri countryside, the midwestern state in which Margaret spent her childhood and in which the Trumans still maintain a home. This room is one of the most famous in the White House, for it was formerly the bedroom of Abraham Lincoln, President during the years of the U. S. Civil War, and his specially built, heavy mahogany bed was long on display there. Now, with its modern furniture and large collection of gay pillows, it is a typical college student's room. Here Margaret also has her own baby grand piano. Her bedroom, adjoining, has pastel pink walls and white furniture.

At tea on May 29, the first large social function after the Trumans moved into the White House, Mrs. Truman and Margaret invited the one hundred fifty guests, including

newspaperwomen, to inspect the redecorated White House rooms. Guests were entertained by the scarlet-coated U. S. Marine Band, which for the first time since before the war struck up tea-time music in the White House.

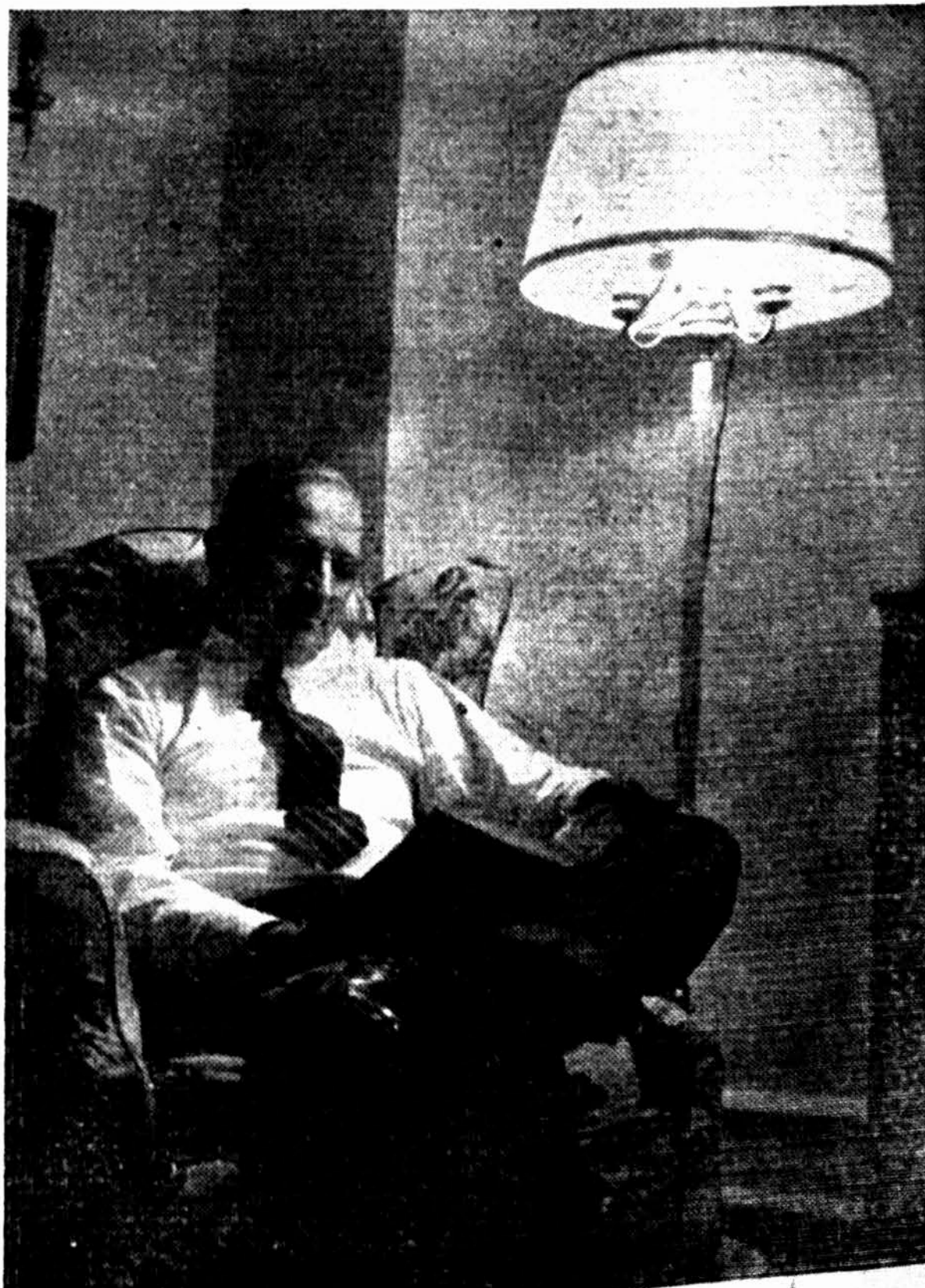
THE BOTTLE WITH NINE LIVES

Mrs. Truman has announced that she will hold no press conferences, nor will she write for publication nor give press interviews. Her own public appearances, she has indicated, will be strictly in an official capacity and they will be few. One of these first appearances immediately endeared her to American newsreel audiences. At a christening ceremony for two large hospital planes, she was inadvertently given champagne bottles which had not been properly scored for breaking. When the first bottle refused to shatter at the first attempt, she determinedly banged it eight more times, with growing vigor and humour. Finally military aides helped her in her valiant attempts to christen the new craft properly, while the crew of the plane, the nose of which had been dented by the heavy bottle, said they would fly proudly with their distinguished christening mark.

A short, trim, rather stout woman with crisply curling short gray hair and light blue eyes, Mrs. Truman is described by her friends as unassuming, a good listener, full of fun, and extremely capable. Since her marriage in 1919, in addition to managing her household, usually without the help of servants, she has devoted much of her time to helping her husband with his work. When he entered the U. S. Senate, she took over many of his heavy correspondence duties, helped him to write

(Continued on Page 6)

EVENING AT HOME



U. S. President Truman still manages to maintain the quiet, simple home life at the White House.

Imperial Exhibition: The Indian Peasant

By Geoffrey Parsons

"Come, gentlemen, step up, step up, observe, this is the living wonder of the world. Step closer, observe with care. Yes, madam, living, living, he is alive. That is the main wonder; there are more to come. See the pitiful size of him, shrunken and seared with hunger. Time is short. I cannot recount in detail the many famines he has survived. See how the sun atomises him, count his bones, look, I can contain his shin between my thumb and its neighbouring finger. Fit pitiful stalks to mount a stunted body. Yes, sir, he is human, a child of god, sir, your brother, born in suffering of a mother, sir, that was sister to yours. Now, ladies and gentlemen, step up, why should you edge away, does shame clasp you with its gripping tentacles? Come, come, you are not used to be so tender to the touch of conscience

A Gross Oversight!

Sir, you are studious in economy, this is your subject, sir, here, breathing, is the quintessence of your minimum standards, this sunbaked atom of humanity is the conclusion of your rich research. And you, sir, yes you, edging away at the back with a purposive air. Ah, he has gone, itching and irking at the thought of plump bodies working in more equitable latitude, pampered on profits taken from his private till. He is resolved, I read it in his tread, no longer to endure such gross extravagance. Here is medical evidence that a man may live on so much and no more, for see, look, turn your eyes again on the exhibit; he palpably pulses. If the heart can tick and the process of metabolism be sustained on a handful of rice, why should the grasping ones submit to the wastage of wheat and the munching of meat by bodies that were born to toil, and merely by some gross oversight on the part of God calculated also to onsume?

What's that? No, madam, for I would not impose on your credulity. I am an honest showman, what I display speaks for itself; I do not shout it up. And so, madam, openly I admit I claim no merit of uniqueness for the exhibit. This poor piece of the universal life is no rare species, he abounds; Asia indeed claims him as one of her commonalty. And to pursue the point without straining the statement, it is no more than truth, madam, that if you were now reduced to an atom of life unborn, pushing and jostling to invest your nucleus in a cloak of flesh, then, madam, if your susceptibilities will stand the shock, taking into account his peers in poverty in the continental breadth of China and the amplitude of the wide globe, it is but less than even chances that you would find your emergence into the world by no other gate than such a womb-

as he once, crying, sprang from. And indeed it is an afflicting thought, for where then would be your fine curves and the gay draping of your many dresses?

Somebody asks, where is the wonder of the exhibit? Sir, this famished man performs prodigies. But first, to take the sole fact of his existence, is it not manifestly a wonder that the sensitive spark of life consents to linger in such poor apparel as this wasted frame? Consider how often life spurns the affront of such indignity; for you must know that, over the varied vastness of the stretch of India, one out of six, in less than a year's space, judges its proffered life to be no more than a smudge or shadow of existence, and so, in infancy, declining the unrewarding hazards of drab, toil and hectic hard-

able debt accumulated over a sad waste of generations, that it would be a boon to be relieved of the burden of such doubtful ownership. In a hut of mud that merges into the dust of his poor plot, he shelters from the sun's whips and the sodden intensity of the unending rains. At night in darkness, for the narrow borders of his woeful budget do not encompass the alleviation of artificial light. He cannot read; the government rates the necessity of his education at an expenditure of less than one monthly penny and of his health at half that princely sum. To cultivate his soil he employs the primitive scratching implements of time immemorial, and year by year, turning the earth sees it lose virtue, yet is unable to reinforce its vigour. He cannot, spendthrift, scatter even the



IMPERIAL EXHIBIT!

ship, dies. And in the wasting battle that confronts those hardy ones who yet take up the challenge, so many the casualties, so few, in relation to the great mass of contestants, the survivors, that each Indian child on its day of birth is assessed by average to rejoice in an expected space of life that will not carry him to his thirtieth year.

So, sirs, my exhibit here, in prolonging personal survival, in sustaining, by no matter how narrow and painful a margin, the phenomenon of life by ten years beyond the space of a generation, in that alone, sirs, he has achieved the uncommon and deserves the compliment of your attention.

Quest For Prodigies

The prodigies? A gentleman in front asks for the prodigies. Sir have but patience, they are coming soon. This peasant, sirs, I would have you know, sucks his sustenance from a soil that is not his own, or, if his own, is so encumbered by the exigencies of inescap-

cattles' dropping on his means of life; they must be burnt to cook his frugal meals, or in the market, sold to push his annual income up to the thin value of a sterling pound. There, then, you have his habitat and base of life. How many of you, sirs, would have the courage to endure such marginal existence? Yet does this man outnumber you by 10 to one, and still keep living.

Piece Of Obstinate Animation

Now for the prodigies. The peasant, sirs, this meagre piece of obstinate animation battling against perpetual dearth and destitution, this same tattered man supports millions and, sirs, by his labours and lack of well-being contributes to your own superior comfort. Yes, you do well to shuffle from foot to foot and avoid my eye, for the stirring of truth is a vexation to the smug spirit. He supports millions: the indolent landlord fulfilling the sole function of opulent ownership; the money-lender miserly and pitiless in the extraction of onerous usury; the maharajah going the rounds of his

palaces counting his jewels, parading his capital city on richly caparisoned elephants; the Bombay business man enjoying occidental luxury in a waterfront flat; the civil servant counting the years to an easy retirement, abstracting misery into a cold tabulation of unfeeling figures; the city shopkeepers, industrialists, professional men, all the conglomeration of peoples and classes who are not prime producers form the ascending pyramid based on the suffering back of the manymillioned peasant. And here in England, look to you incomes analyse their source, pursue to the last penny's proportion the tribute torn from the almost empty land of the India peasant. Remember the exhibit; consider his way of life, and comfort your conscience.

Somebody says, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Ladies and gentlemen, whoever asks that question feels the pin of truth pricking his bubble of comfort; he seeks to refute facts with a mocking phrase. Sirs, morals and ethics are not my concern; I am here to push home the perspective of fact. Whether or not you can shrug the shoulder of neglect at the avoidable sufferings of your fellow creatures, that I leave to you. But what you cannot escape, and what none of you, ladies and gentlemen, nor I myself, can escape is the political truth that we are our Indian brothers' rulers. Each of us in this absent island is tied by links of power, which, while we retain them, cannot be denied or delegated. What is done is done in the name of all; to acquiesce is to authorise and so, sir, you, wielding one forty-millionth of the sovereignty of these our islands, reap the responsibility for England's acts in that proportion, which renders directly upon your political conscience the effect of alien government on the lives of half a score of Indians.

Yes, sir, ten, ten living Indians haunt you day and night. My purpose in showing the exhibit was to bring to you awareness of these living ghosts, these poor props of empire. Let them be with you; you have seen them. Henceforward they are there; no trick of thought can void them from your mind. Setting to sleep in the soft bed may you toss restless, irked by the image of the homeless destitute, chased from the land by debt, finding a hard lying on a Bombay pavement. Running your eye over a rich menu, may you vicariously feel the pangs of a peasant's empty belly yearning for food. Caresing your children be struck cold by the keening grief of deprived parents watching an infant slide eagerly to death. Let the eternity of stunted lives shroud the accustomed peace and comfort from your mind replacing them with a tortuous itch of ill, until, oh, sirs, the thrust of truth begets the boldness of an ending action. ("OUR TIME").

A DAY WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN

(Continued from Page 5)

his speeches and do his research and, after he became chairman of the important Senate committee for investigating war expenditures, she became a clerk on his staff. Commenting on her position, Mr. Truman said, "She is my chief adviser. I never write a speech without going over it with her. I have to do that, because I have so much to do, and I never make any decisions unless she is in on them. She takes care of all my personal mail."

When her husband became Vice President, Mrs. Truman's life changed very little. She continued to help with his "paper work" and to keep house without a servant in their five-room Washington apartment.

TOLDING THE LEASH

In the White House, with its staffs of secretarial and household help, Mrs. Truman has been relieved of many of her former duties. But an establishment as large as the White House is an extensive managerial task in itself, and Mrs. Truman has efficiently taken over personal supervision, like the good homemaker she is.

She still gets up at dawn to break-

fast with her early-rising husband, and on the evenings when Margaret goes out with her friends, waits up for her return. Margaret, who is slender, slightly taller than her mother, and wears her dark blonde hair in a long bob, strongly resembles her father. In addition to music, she is majoring in the study of history at George Washington University, and is known as a good student. She is a member of a social sorority, a foreign service fraternity and the university Glee Club, and is popular with her classmates. She has been encouraged by her parents in her musical studies, and hopes to do radio singing.

She and her mother, joined by the President when he can leave his duties elsewhere, are spending the summer at the old family home in Independence, Missouri, the town where both President and Mrs. Truman grew up and were school classmates. Their home, a rambling seventeen-room frame house of Victorian architecture, was built by Mrs. Truman's English-born grandfather, a miller. When the Trumans return, to the White House in the autumn,

they will be accompanied by Mrs. Truman's mother, Mrs. David Wallace, who has lived in the family's Independence home for 89 of her 82 years.

INDIA'S FORGOTTEN SCULPTORS

(Continued from Page 3)

some features of the Indian ideal of female beauty as it was to be developed at Bharhut and Sanchi."

In this connection we may refer to the miniature female figure, probably the Fertility or Mother Goddess on the gold leaves from

Piprawa and Lauriya-Nandangarh and on the decorated stone rings and on the decorated stone rings from Taxila, Sankisa and Mathura. In this representation of the female figure one finds the same rudimentary technique of the art as in the colossal statues above referred to. But the former is earlier than the latter; the Parkham statue bears a mutilated inscription in Brahmi characters of the second century B.C., while at Kadamkuan in Patna been found a stone ring, with identical decoration as in the stone rings above referred to, but without the female figure, bearing a name in Asokan Brahmi.

DR. B. N. DESAI,

HYDROCELE SPECIALIST

L. M. & S.

formerly of Wadivalia Surat.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Who Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay in Sardar Griha Hotel, Crawford Market. Details with certificates can be had on sending 4 one anna stamps.

The Descending Hood Of Barbarism!

New York, Dec. 29 (By Cable).

The occupation of Japan by the U. S. is working out much more successfully than the American, British, Russian and French occupation of Germany.

In Japan, one power dominates. In Germany, each of the four powers is master of its own zone, but no other. Japan has a Japanese Federal Government to which provincial and local authorities are responsible. Germany has no central Government and provincial and local authorities are responsible to foreign military officers in their regions.

The division of foreign political authority in Germany and the suppression of native political authority in that country result from the way in which the military defeat of Hitler was consummated. The Nazis fought to an end against four countries who finally conquered them. Similarly, General MacArthur's one-nation domination of Japan by the Emperor stems from the fact that Japan was beaten chiefly by American armed might without any actual invasion of the Japanese homeland.

MacArthur's Rule In Japan

MacArthur has been able to bring about many healthy economic, social and political reforms in Japan at no cost in blood and little friction. He is arresting many war criminals who present themselves peacefully to their failers as soon as they see published orders. He has now instituted a land reform.

Industrial monopolies are being disrupted, the prestige of the nobility is being undermined, political parties are springing to life and ultimately the Emperor may be deposed. MacArthur is probably himself surprised at the smoothness with which these far reaching changes are proceeding. Most of his American critics are silenced and are waiting for the moment which of course may yet come when he fumbles or stumbles.

The situation in Germany, on the other hand, is desperate for both the conquerors and the vanquished. Seven months after the end of the war in Europe, Germany is spinning in a political chaos. Starvation and disease are spreading. The Allies are at odds.

In view of this situation, the American Government has decided from the beginning of January 1, 1946, to import food into Germany so as to raise the daily food ration for the

Germans from the present 1345 calories to 1550 calories. (Whether the other three occupiers are in a position to do likewise is not known.) America's action has a human and political significance. It establishes the principle that the occupying power bears the responsibility for the health of the defeated people.

The Morgenthau Plan

On December 11, 1945, Secretary of State James Byrnes went still further and in effect scrapped the so-called Morgenthau Plan which was approved by the late President Roosevelt and adopted in the main by the Big Three at the Potsdam Conference.

at the Moscow Conference of the Foreign Ministers. Already, Byrnes' statement has had a bad press in France, because it assumes that the Ruhr and the Rhineland will not be separated from Germany as General De Gaulle insistently demanded. Byrnes' document optimistically takes for granted the fact that the 'European standard of living in 1948 will approximate the average standard of living over the period 1930 to 1938'. No one will then prevent Germany from attaining a similar standard.

The New Menace

Byrnes cannot undo a lot of the

By Louis Fischer

"Something is happening to our civilization" says the author pleading for a more humane treatment of defeated nations. "Observe Europe and Asia; observe the British, the Dutch, the French, the Russians, the Americans, the Argentines, Spaniards and Chinese. The hood of barbarism is descending upon mankind"

Someone has to halt the disintegration of our civilization. We must break the vicious circle of an eye for eye and a tooth for a tooth. Else the spirit of Hitler will continue to haunt mankind.

Morgenthau wanted Germany reduced to a pastoral and agricultural nation.

The new policy enunciated by Byrnes foresees a retention and reactivation of all German industrial units except armament factories and plants earmarked for dismantling and transfer to reparations receiving countries. Germany will also be permitted to export to be able to pay for her imports. Germany will also be encouraged to mine the maximum quantities of coal both for use by the Nazi devastated areas of Europe and for the rehabilitation of her own economy. Germany finally will be allowed to set up administrative agencies which in time will take the place of the foreign military governments.

The new policy of Byrnes is for the American zone and probably was recommended to the other powers

damage done to Germany and therefore to Europe by the war-time Big Three Conferences. But he has taken a step in the direction of decency. It may be argued—it has been argued by some Americans—that Germany does not deserve decency. Today in practice there is no such thing as 'Germany.' There are Germans and many have committed crimes that cry to heaven. But some are guiltless. Some will be born tomorrow morning; they are innocent. In any case, the question is not whether the Germans deserve decency. We need decency. It will save us.

Something is happening to our civilization. Observe Europe and Asia; observe the British, the Dutch, the French, the Russians, the Americans, the Argentines, the Spaniards and the Chinese. Barbarism is lowering itself over us like a hood

over the man to be hanged. But we are not hanged. We walk about directionless with the black hood on our heads.

A Tooth For A Tooth

Nobody knows what to do to solve the world's ills. There is much discussion of a third world war so soon after the second. It could obviously not be launched by Germany or Japan. In these circumstances, the treatment we mete out to the Germans is the test of our own morality and intelligence. We could gas a few million Germans as they gassed millions of Jews, Poles and Russians. Then what? Unless we rise above the normal, natural animal passion for revenge, our culture will be lost. Who will gas or shoot those Germans? Who will plan their starvation? Our own American, British, French and Russian boys. It will kill their souls and push us further down towards the abyss.

Someone has to halt the disintegration of our civilization. We must break the vicious circle of an eye for an eye, and, a tooth for a tooth.

This will be called unrealistic, idealistic, Christian and soft. Well, we have been 'realistic, practical, pagan and stern' for decades. Has it worked? Where are we today? The brutality employed against the Germans may be applied tomorrow by the Americans against the Americans and already is being applied in many parts of the world by governments which call themselves civilized or Christian or western.

The Spirit Of Hitler

The problem is not how we are to treat the Germans, but how we are to live our lives. Germany is sick. So is the world. Ask the Indonesians. Ask the Negroes, Persians and Indians. Is it a cure to blow up a few more German factories or enslave a few more million German workmen?

Hitler is not dead if his spirit lives in those who spent over five years to defeat him. Hitler was born because he had allies outside of the wells in Germany. Hitler won't be dead until the foreign Hitlerites—there are many under many flags—cease to cripple men's minds and shape their Governments' policies.

What shall we do about Germany? First, what shall we do about ourselves?

SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By

J. C. Maitra

Decay of Indian hockey. Bengal's gesture. Question of eligibility. New Zealanders in India. Table Tennis hullabaloo. Unsporting conduct. Pentagonal on last legs.

In unanimously re-electing the old office-bearers at its last annual general meeting the Indian Hockey Federation showed its full confidence in them. Of course there was not much doing during the last few years—with the exception of the Inter-Provincial Tournament which has become an annual event. Owing to the World War II the international competition had to be held in abeyance. In consequence the standard of hockey has fallen in this country, despite the efforts of the National Tournament to rouse the spirit of the hockey enthusiasts all over the country. It is hoped that with the certainty of the next world competition being held in 1948, hockey players in India will make special efforts to improve their games so that their country's prestige and supremacy may be maintained unscathed at the next meet.

BENGAL'S GESTURE

The next Inter-Provincial Tournament will be staged at Calcutta in March from 4th to 9th. The Bengal

Association is in a position to finish it off so quickly because it has several grounds at its disposal to play the matches on. But the more important thing is that unlike other provincial associations, it is not bothered by the question of gate receipts. Of course it cuts both ways. If they had an interest in the gate-takings they would have made every effort to increase them. Possibly that would have helped their own finances ultimately—and considerably too. In its absence they are in a way losers. Their only consolation is that they are not likely to be out of pocket—even though they agreed to pay Rs. 2 more per diem for halage of the players. Anyway the competing associations have every reason to be thankful for the B.H.A. for this generous increase.

QUESTION OF ELIGIBILITY

For sometime past there has been considerable dissatisfaction among some of the North Indian provinces in regard to the eligibility of players

playing in different all-India and the Inter-Provincial tournaments. It was disclosed at the meeting that some of the College students play for their colleges and universities in one province and then represented their home provinces in the National Championship and even open tournaments in other provinces. This was clearly a breach of the registration and transfer rules. It was therefore laid down that a student playing in open competitions, either for his college or university, in one province should not play for another institution, club or province without going through the usual proceedings of transfer.

NEW ZEALANDERS IN INDIA

Bengal had lodged its protest against the Aga Khan Tournament over-lapping its Beighton Cup during recent years. It was pointed out that the time-limit allowed to it was April 9 every year. But it actually went beyond the middle of the month. However it was mutually agreed between the Bengal and Bombay representa-

tives that henceforth Aga Khan Cup should not go beyond April 15—and this was approved by the I.H.F. Committee.

In view of this tour of a New Zealand Services team, a desire was expressed but most of the provincial representatives that they should be persuaded to have a few matches with civilian sides in different parts of India—chiefly with a view to social contacts. I hope this will materialise to a certain extent at least.

TABLE TENNIS HULLABALLOO

There is a good deal of hullabaloo in table tennis circles in Bombay owing to the withdrawal of seven of the participating provinces from the Inter-Provincial Tournament. It is really a matter of great pity that this should have happened when the tournament was nearing its completion. Some of the leading stars from Andhra and Mysore like V. Sivaraman, C. Ramaswamy and M. V. S.

(Continued on Page 18)

Indian Women On The March

By C. K. Narayanaswami

For eighteen years The All India Women's conference has sought to raise the problems of Indian Women to the fore and to serve them realise their rightful position as moulders of Indian life and character. If old prejudices kept the woman down and relegated her to a position of inferiority, the impact of modern ideas and civilisation has brought in newer and stranger sensations and sensitiveness in the younger generation. A sudden urge to break from the old to rush into the new fold is welcomed by the "petticoat" man as desirable and long over-due change; it is however, seldom realised that in that headlong rush the poise and the balance, so essential for ordered and harmonious growth, tilted often on the wrong side. Two reasons explain this obvious tendency towards disequilibrium, social disintegration and disharmony. First a blind imitation of the west and understanding attraction to its glamour; and second, a sort of stinking

atred of the tyranny of the mere male who looks at the woman as an object of indulgence, as being burdened with "duties" without any "rights" with "responsibility" without "privileges". In the long and tortuous course of social disorganisation, in India, man lost his heritage and Woman her independence and harmonising influence. In the attraction to West, the modern Indian girl forgot her native sorts and did not realise that behind that glamour was hidden a sordid story.

The real problem of the Woman in India is not how best the prejudices can be broken and she freed, or how effectively the glamour of the West can be killed or curbed. The problem is indeed how best she can regain her initiative, her dignity, her equal status with man in the building of society and life.

Background In India

The back-ground in which this problem of Indian Women has to be appreciated, evaluated and a solution found must be properly grasped. For without it, our understanding of the problem must inevitably be faulty. The position of the Woman has always been conditioned by the economic structure of Society. From the community life in which Men and Woman toiled and lived an equal partners in every phase of life, in the home and outside it, to the present "doll-house" civilisation is a long depressing and disintegrating trek. In the West the cave-man mentality has long ruled and the women remained suppressed till recently.

The history of the Women's movement in the Occident is writ in hatred of the man and it is one of bitter, inveterate battle. The suffragette movement was based on this and men did not give way without a bitter struggle. In India too such would have been the course of development, but for the sparks of the Indian culture that still shot forth from time to time. No doubt much of the "Mere male" is evident in the Indian Society of to-day; but by and large Man's social conscience and mother-worship have not completely disappeared or dissipated. This has enabled him quickly to perceive the fundamental basis of the new upsurge and adjust himself progressively to the new conditions.

Moreover conditions of a subject country created a favourable situation, for the struggle for liberation demanded the co-operation of all. With the Woman participating in it, the struggle could bring into it a soul. Without her special contribution to it, it must have lacked inner force and solidarity. If the men in India were quick to perceive the intrinsic value of this special contribution on the part of the women, the women too were conscious of the new opportunity which opened up before them and were quick to grasp it. Thus have they, with their blood, toil and tears carved out a position of equality in sacrifice with the men. Thus have they, again, conquered a fortress in the polity of India from which it is well nigh impossible now to dethrone or disgorge them.

Indian Women's Charter

This hard-won position has been recognised by the Indian National Congress in its charter of Freedom. For says the Congress declaration on the Fundamental Rights of the citizen: "All citizens are equal before the Law irrespective of religion, caste, creed or sex. No disability attaches to any citizen by reason of his or her religion, caste, creed or sex in regard to public employment, office of power or honour and in the exercise of trade or calling."

Again, the National Planning Committee which was appointed by the National Congress further concretises this declaration by the specific place it accords to women in the planned Indian Society. The Committee said:

"(a) In a planned Society, woman's place shall be equal to that of man. Equal Status, equal opportunities and equal responsibilities shall be the guiding principles



Kamaladevi

to regulate the status of woman whatever the basis of Society in the plan:

"(b) Woman shall not be excluded from any sphere of work merely on the ground of her sex:

"(c) Marriage shall not be a condition precedent to the full enjoyment of full and equal civic status and economic rights by woman."

And true to the declaration the Congress in action has sought to apply the principle in actual practice. The selection of Srimati Vijaya Laxmi Pandit as a minister in the United Provinces, or of Srimati Hansa Mehta, the President of the current session of the All India Women's Conferences, as Parliamentary Secretary in Bombay are instances in point. And, if I am not divulging a secret, the President of the Indian National Congress in his directives for the selection of candidates to the legislatures has emphasised the importance of selecting as many women as possible as candidates for the general constituencies. Experience has shown that given the opportunity, the Indian woman excels the man in her ability and capacity to work. But by long usage the man still remains conceited.

The task, therefore, in how this conceit can be killed. In the Congress Scheme of things for the woman her status and position is assured. To translate this assured status and position into acceptance as fact in daily life and work is the crux of the problem that faces the women's movement in India.

Paradox Of Evaluation

Nature has allotted to woman a biological function. By nature, therefore, has she been limited in the choice of her labour and conditions of life. Thus Kamaladevi explodes the false value allotted to the woman's economic worth. She says: "The correct premise to start from is the recognition of the Social division of labour between the sexes. . . . Little recognised are the tremendous labours of the housewife and even in the most highly industrialised countries, house-keeping still remains the major industry, and the housewives still form the majority. . . . The housewife is as much of a working woman as a factory worker. She expends more energy and time and skill in the production of commodities than the unionised, legally protected worker, for her hours are unlimited and her tools countless." But "tradition has always tended to place a lower value on the home production and services."

It is seldom recognised in terms of her economic value that "society depends upon the family not only for biological perpetuation but cultural as well" and woman is the guardian of the home and its main stabilising factor. But the paradox of modern social evaluation in so far as it affected women is that as long as women confine themselves to their domestic duties, they are censured as a burden on men. On the other hand if they enter into extra-domestic jobs and try to earn a livelihood outside the home, they are competitors of men!

Something, therefore, needs have to be done. What is that? It is re-education of the boys and the girls. The mixed institutions of to-day are not really co-educational. They are men's institutions to which women are only permitted. What is needed are institutions where instruction in home service and home science are imparted to boys and girls alike for they are the architects of the future Society and on them rests its responsibility.

During the term of her president-

ship of the Conference Kamaladevi made the propagation of this idea one of her main activity. If the recognition of equal status of women is to become a reality in actual life and work of men and women, the importance of this idea cannot be minimised. She herself laid down the law when she said presiding over the A.I.W.C. last year: "The field of operations that lie before the Conference is ever widening. Many varied activities beckon and the temptation to rush in all directions is great. But . . . the Conference would do well to concentrate on a few items and do them well." Who can say she has not been true to her own dictum?

Path For Future

The lead that Kamaladevi has given, remains yet to be fulfilled. Hansaben has the ability to work. Many legends have been woven round her numerous activities. Though she is not known for the dynamism of Kamaladevi, they have the same interests and the same aptitudes. Her "reserveness" may release a new energy that may astound many, but her path is not strewn with roses. Her presidential address to the conference rings with a kindred note with the passionate purpose of the retiring President. For says she: "I am deeply interested in the future of this country and I know that woman has an important part to play in its construction. Those who ignore the fact or believe that national life can be rebuilt without the aid of woman do not know what national reconstruction means."

CATARACT

Try Degon's 'EYE-SURE' (Regd.) a guaranteed specific for CATARACT and all other eye-troubles. No risk. Thousands cured without operation. Safe, sure, world-wide reputed and tested. Success guaranteed. Particulars free. Price Rs. 3/- postage As 12

DEAFNESS

Partial or total—complicated with head noises and other troubles—how long and what causes—cured radically and permanently in four weeks by our safe, sure, world-wide reputed and tested Herbal home-treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request

Leprosy & Leucoderma

Acute or chronic-partial or all over the body treated successfully by our safe, sure, world-wide reputed and tested Herbal Home-treatment in four weeks. Particulars on request

KAMALA WORKS. (B.C.)
PANCHPOTA, BENGAL.



ZULF-E-PUNJAB HAIR OIL
OTTO MOOLCHAND, QUEEN OF NIGHT

and other oils, perfumes, Rose-Water, Gulikand, and numerous other preparations of outstanding qualities and 100% purity.

BENIRAM MOOLCHAND
PERFUMERS • KOTHI NO. 32 • KANAUJ

Stockists: MR. R. RENGAY
Kitab Mahal,
Hornby Road, Bombay

WOMEN

DELATED? Use "KUMARI" (Tab) to restore your period at any stage & prevent future troubles. Speedy & harmless!! Price Rs. 3/- For obstinate cases Rs. 5/- (V.P. As 12) Mrs. P. DEVEE, F.D.S. (BW) Tollygunge, Calcutta or Stock 1st-D. D. Pande, "Hartivas," Kings Way, Dadar Bombay

'TEN DAYS from Tonight you'll See PROOF that I can make you a New Man!'



Remember that no one is TOO OLD for exercise.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

Just drop a card with your full address. I will send you immediately my fully illustrated Book.

'MY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF GRADUATED PHYSICAL CULTURE' post free. This wonderful booklet gives a new knowledge to more than a "million people" all over the world how to regain health, strength and vitality. Why not order it immediately and lead a happy and healthy life.

PROF. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
COIMBATORE S. INDIA

FOR MALARIA PYREX

The Dependable
Anti-Periodic Mixture
With age-long tradition



Pyrex kills Malaria parasites with Quinine and also enriches the blood with Organic Iron.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA : BOMBAY.

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY
Lamington Chamber,
Lamington Road,
Bombay. 4.

'International Law Not Applicable In I.N.A. Case'

Verdict Must Be Based On Evidence

Judge-Advocate Advises Court To Ignore Press And Public Campaigns

RED FORT, DELHI, December 29. (A.P.I.): The Judge-Advocate, Col. Kerin, to-day summed up the arguments for both prosecution and defence before the I.N.A. general court martial trying Captain Shah Nawaz Khan, Capt. Sehgal and Lt. Dhillon.

Col. Kerin said: "For sometime past you have been listening to a case which will have given you, as naturally it must, the very deepest anxiety and concern."

It is not often that a court martial has been called upon to decide issues, both of fact and law, of such importance and complexity as have arisen in this case—a responsibility which now devolves upon you—and to which is linked the heavy burden of establishing the guilt or innocence of the three accused arranged before you on such serious charges."

"I wish to emphasise the impartial attitude which is enjoined on me by the terms of my office and to explain that whilst my function is to advise you on questions of law as unambiguously and clearly as possible, I am bound to leave questions of fact to your sole decision."

BASE VERDICT ON EVIDENCE

"The time has now come for you to consider the evidence and to accept or reject it as you so think fit."

One would be blind to realities if one ignored the fact that this and other connected trials have attracted public attention both in newspapers and otherwise which in the ordinary course of everyday life must have come to your notice in some form, but you are bound to ignore all such extraneous reports and opinions and to base your verdict solely upon the evidence in the record of the proceedings here before you."

IN FAVOUR OF ACCUSED

"Throughout British and Indian Criminal Law, there is a first principle which demands your attention from the outset, i. e. the burden of proving the guilt of each accused, of every ingredient of the offences with which they are charged, and of every fact which is alleged against them, is upon the prosecution, and it is for the prosecution to satisfy you by relevant evidence of the accused's guilt."

"Whenever you have a reasonable doubt, be it on the main or on any subsidiary issue, you must solve it in favour of the accused."

DEFENCE IN NUT SHELL

After summing up evidence on the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India, Col. Kerin said: "For consideration of the rules of International Law as propounded by Defence, it is argued by them that the following facts have been conclusively proved: that the Provisional Government was formally established and proclaimed; that this Government was an organised Government; that this Government was recognised by the Axis Powers and this recognition proves that the Government of Free India had reached the state of Statehood; that this State had an army which was properly organised and functioned under regularly appointed Indian officers; that the main purpose for which the I. N. A. was formed was for securing the liberation of India and, ancillary to that purpose, to protect the Indian inhabitants of Burma and Malaya in particular during the course of the war; that this new Indian State acquired territory of its own as any other state might; and, finally, that the State had resources on a large-scale to fight this war."

On the above facts, it was maintained by Defence that, having regard to the conditions under which the Provisional Government had been formed and was functioning, it was entitled to make war, and did make war, for the purpose of liberating this country. If such a Government was held to have a right to make war, a right recognised and accepted by all nations, then, according to International Law, two independent

countries, or two states, might wage war on each other, and those who carried out any action in due prosecution of that war, apart from war criminals, were outside the place of Municipal Law.

Col. Kerin said: "It will be your duty to look into International Law as cited and explained by both sides and if you are satisfied that the propositions are the accepted propositions of International Law, you may then decide one way or the other. I may also remind you that the main contention of the prosecution is that British courts, and as a matter of fact British Indian Courts, are not entitled to look into International Law and administer justice on a question which is purely a domestic matter between a state and its subject."

RECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENCY

It was apparent from quoted opinions of international jurists that in a conflict between a parent State and an insurgent body, the internal relations between the two were a matter of discretion on the part of the parent State and no definite opinion based upon a rule of International Law had been expressed by any of them. In such circumstances, in matters of such immense importance and consequence, you must consider on which basis the question of belligerency is considered. The doctrine of recognition of belligerency in a war that is being carried on by independent states or by a state and a community thereof is considered by nations subjectively and objectively. It is, however, normally based on what is called the doctrine of expediency and self-interest of the state concerned."

The instances of a recognition of belligerency cited by defence and the opinions expressed by British and other politicians to which they referred, were all expressed when Britain, as a neutral State, was confronted with the question of according or not according to outside warring states or factions, e.g. the struggle between Don Miguel on one side and the Queen Donna Maria of Portugal on the other in 1828. The 'de facto' war which was being carried on by the war waged by Garibaldi and his officers against the constituted government of Italy.

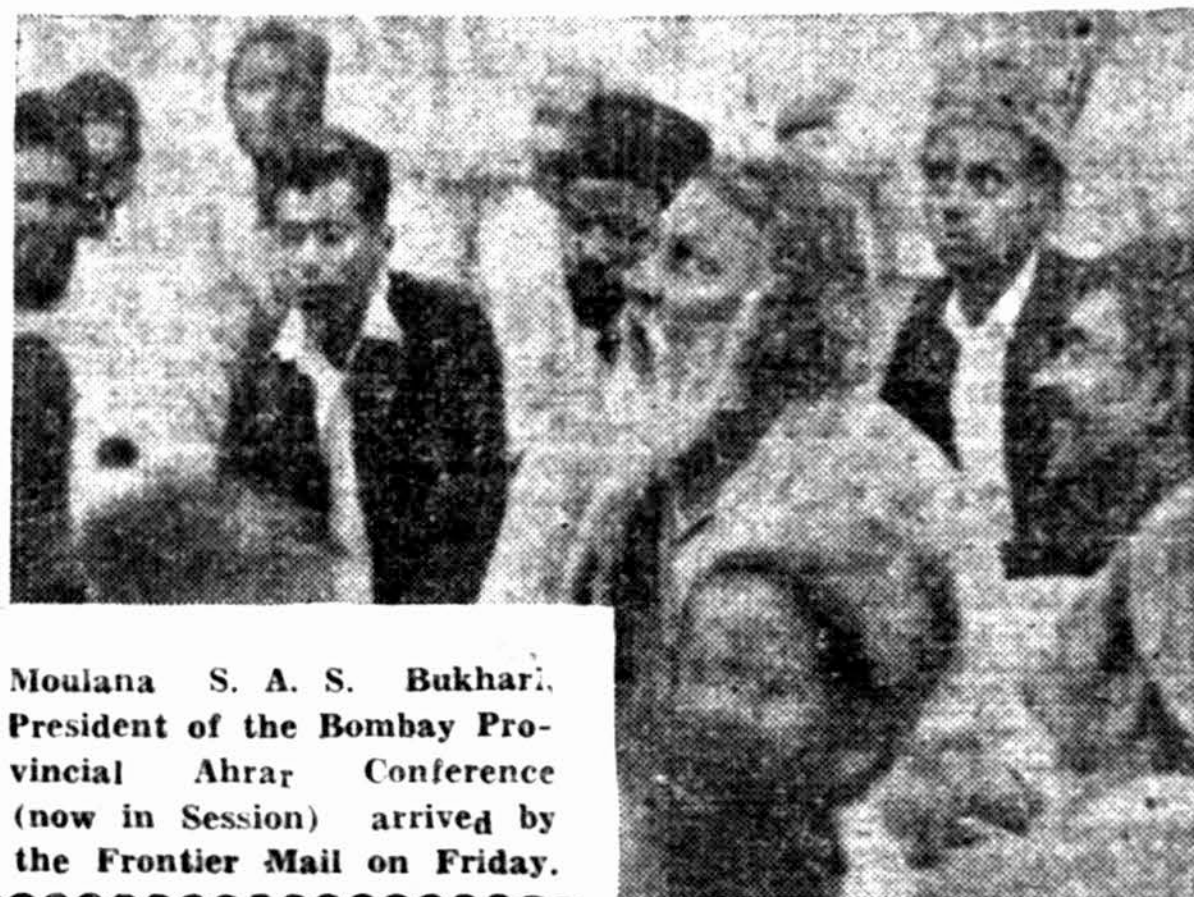
ISOLATED INSTANCE OF U.S.A.

"From the isolated instance of the war fought between the armies of the Federal Government and the armies of the Confederate States" said Col. Kerin "it may commend itself to you to assume that International Law recognises the right of a subject nation to take up arms and to engage in a War of Liberation, and that in making such a war irrespective of whether the insurgent body becomes successful or fails, a stage may be attained when the insurgent body may acquire the status of a Belligerent Power in the eyes of International Law so as to acquire all the rights of Belligerency which are recognised and accepted under the Law of Nations. It is a matter for your consideration whether the Indian National Army and its government which fought against the Indian Army ever reached that stage when they automatically acquired rights of Belligerency under rules of International law, or whether that stage was not reached at all."

SCOPE OF INDIAN ARMY ACT

In the decision that you may make on the propositions laid before you, you will have to consider whether in a trial where Indian Commissioned officers of the Indian Army also charged with offences under the In-

(Continued on Page 16)



Moulana S. A. S. Bukhari, President of the Bombay Provincial Ahrar Conference (now in Session) arrived by the Frontier Mail on Friday.

MISSING I.N.A. FILES

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29 (A.P.I.): Two persons, Kewal Kishan and Chandra Bal, have been arrested by the Delhi and the Punjab police in connection with the reported disappearance of two complete files relating to the I. N. A. from the office of the Adjutant-General, Simla. One of the arrested persons is reported to have been brought to Delhi for interrogation.

Bukhari Speaks Out

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The issue of Pakistan is not for Muslims in the minority provinces to decide. It is the concern of the Muslims of the majority provinces. They alone have the right to decide issues affecting their future. The Muslims in the minority provinces should not, therefore, assume dictatorial powers."

This was the view expressed by Maulana Syed Ataula Shah Bukhari, President-elect of the Bombay Provincial Ahrar Conference, speaking at its first meeting to-night at the Gulshar Maidan (Y. M. C. A. grounds) Club Road, Byculla. The meeting was largely attended.

Maulana Bukhari said that the Ahrars were neither with the Congress nor with the Muslim League. They would collaborate and were actually collaborating with those organisations in the country which were fighting for national independence. In the provincial elections, the Ahrars would fight any organisation that would set up candidates against them.

Earlier in the evening Aga Shorish Kashmiri, unfurling the Ahrar flag explained its significance.

It was the flag, he said, which symbolised the unremitting suffering and sacrifice undergone by the Ahrars in the cause of the freedom of the country.

(A fuller report will appear in Monday's "Chronicle").

LATEST NEWS

RIOT IN AMERICAN SHIP. PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND, Dec. 29. (A.P.A.): A riot broke out on board the American ship "Anna Dickinson" last night and a strong detachment of harbour police was required to break up a knife fight between White and Chinese members of the crew.

'FOREIGN MINISTER' ARRESTED. LONDON, Dec. 29. (Reuter): The Saigon correspondents of the Sunday newspaper "Observer" cables: Half a dozen Chiefs of the Japanese sponsored Indian National Army and the "Provisional Indian Government" under Subhas Chandra Bose are now in Singapore after their arrest earlier this week in Hanoi. After being interrogated in Hanoi, it is expected they will be taken back for trial in India. The party includes "Major General" Chatterjee of the Indian National Army who was the self-styled Foreign Minister in Bose's "Government."

'QUAKE SHOCK. MUZAFFARPUR, Dec. (A. P. I.): An earthquake shock lasting for a few seconds, was felt here to-night.

NOTICE TO READERS

On Tuesday, January 1 the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Wednesday, January 2.

Hitler's Will And Testament

England And International Jewry Blamed For War

NUREMBERG, Dec. 29. (Reuter): General Lucian Truscott, Commander of the Third United States Army, announced to-night that Adolf Hitler's Will consisting of four separate documents has been found in a country house, cables Marshall Yarrow, Reuter's special correspondent.

The will was dated April 29, 1945 and was witnessed by Hitler's Propaganda Minister, Dr. Goebbels, Hitler's Deputy, Martin Bormann and Himmler's Deputy in Czechoslovakia, Hans Krebs and Wilhelm Bergdorf.

All the documents were dated April 29, 1945 just before German resistance collapsed entirely.

Hitler's personal will starts: "It is my wish that Eva Braun who married me when she volunteered to share my fate in besieged Berlin, should be cremated immediately at the place where I have done the greatest part of my work during my twelve years of service to my people. (Reference is apparently to the Chancellery)."

My wife and I have chosen death to escape the disgrace of being forced to resign or to surrender."

In a letter from Bormann to Grand Admiral Doenitz transmitting documents to his care, the desperation of Germany was disclosed. Bormann wrote: "Since all our divisions have failed and the situation seems to be beyond hope, the Fuehrer dictated the attached Testament last night which is entrusted to your care.—Heil Hitler."

Gen. Truscott said that some of the contents of the documents would have to remain secret pending further investigation.

He did, however, release passages from Hitler's political testament showing that in the end Hitler tried to throw the blame for the war on "England and international Jewry."

Hitler wrote: "It is not true that I or anybody else in Germany wanted war in 1939. It was designed and provoked entirely by those international statesmen who were either of Jewish origin or who worked in Jewish interests. I have made too many offers for the reduction and limitation of armaments which posterity cannot explain away for all eternity. Therefore the reasons for the outbreak of this war cannot rest on me. Further, I never desired that after the first terrible world war, a second war should arise against England or even America."

(Message Incomplete)

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (March)	
NEW YORK, Dec. 29.	
Previous Closing	24.71
To-day's Opening	24.70
Difference	—01
To-day's Closing	24.63
Difference	—08
New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Monday and Tuesday next.	

NIGHT QUOTATIONS

PRIVATE TRADING

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

Silver	Rs. 133.9
Gold	Rs. 81/-
Cotton January	Rs. 419/8

2,000 JEWS DETAINED IN CAMPS

*All Guests Of Esen Hotel
Put Under Summary
Arrest*

JERUSALEM, Dec. 29. (A.P.A.): Nearly 2,000 Jerusalem Jews were held in detention camps and jails today in the largest mass arrests in Palestine history as the Police investigated Thursday nights bombing and shooting outbreaks.

A British army officer at one of the detention camps estimated the total of arrests in an interview with the Associated Press of America.

Curfew violators and persons living in searched areas were being picked up for questioning by the score as the Police sought the persons responsible for the outbreaks which cost at least 7 lives.

In the section of the city which was the centre of the terrorist attacks, every male resident under the age of 60 was ordered to be arrested for investigation. THIS ORDER RESULTED IN ALL OF THE GUESTS OF THE ESEN HOTEL, SECOND LARGEST IN THE CITY, BEING PLACED UNDER SUMMARY ARRESTS. MANY OF THEM BEING TAKEN TO JAILS OR DETENTION CAMPS.

It was presumed, a similar round-up was being made by the authorities in Tel Aviv, which also was the scene of outbreaks on Thursday, but communications between Jerusalem and the coastal areas have been disrupted since outbreaks.

The clandestine broadcasting station, "Jewish Resistance movement," which is generally alleged to be connected with the self-styled Jewish Defence organisation, "Haganah," said Thursday's attacks were made by members of Jewish organisations.

Danger Of Delaying India's Freedom

**ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE PLANS
TO END POLITICAL DEADLOCK**

HYDERABAD (Sind), Dec. 28 (U. P. I.): A resolution that "the question of Indian independence cannot be delayed any longer and that the prevailing distress and chaos in the country can only be surmounted by the transfer of complete power to the Indian people and the establishment of a National Government enjoying the full confidence of the people" was passed at the All-India Women's Conference which began its eighteenth session here today under the presidency of Mrs. Hansa Mehta.

The resolution added: "The Conference is also of opinion that the constitution-making body as envisaged by the British Government cannot be a truly representative body elected as it will be by a very restricted franchise, and therefore demands a Constituent Assembly elected on adult franchise with full sovereign powers which alone can frame a democratic constitution for a free India."

By the second resolution, the Conference reiterated its belief that peace and freedom "an indivisible and that the establishment of peace is only possible when all subject peoples of the world attained complete independence with full powers over their own destinies. The Conference, therefore, views with great alarm and distress that the close of a major war has been the opening of smaller fronts to suppress the rising tide of freedom movements in colonial countries in Asia and Africa by Imperialist Powers. It expresses its strongest protest against this combination of Imperialist Powers jointly to hold subject peoples in bondage resulting in widespread terror. The Conference expresses sympathy and sends greetings to all those who share the common struggle against Imperialism and hopes that this will forge a common link of comradeship and lay the founda-

tion of a larger brotherhood of nations."

The third resolution on Palestine expressed sympathy with the Arab demands and demanded the rescinding the Balfour Declaration.

Other resolutions demanded the withdrawal of cases against the I.N.A. men, condemned the use of Indian troops in Indonesia and elsewhere to suppress the freedom movements in those countries.

Women's Elocution Competition

An international elocution competition took place in the All-India Women's Conference after Mrs. Hansa Mehta delivered the presidential address. In the competition participated ladies from Britain, Australia, Egypt, Sweden, Ceylon, Syria and India and the verdict was that India represented by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had scored.

It so happened that the President introduced the distinguished visitors including Miss Agatha Harrison (Britain), Madame Amina Elsit (Egypt) and Dr. Hanna Rydh (Sweden). Each lady spoke about the problems facing woman in their country and the struggle to attain equality with man. The Ceylon and Australian visitors extended cordial invitation to the women's conference to attend their conference to be held next year.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the course of an inspiring speech said: "Indian Women are ready to co-operate with women of the world for the basic ideals of womanhood. We hate war. We are against exploitation and lust for power. To-day we are the disinherited heirs of our country, but we shall not long remain as slaves. Our deliverance is near. As lovers of peace and freedom British women must influence their comrade men to give India a fair deal."

COLONIAL OFFICE MISSION

COLOMBO, Dec. (U.P.A.): Bound for Malaya and Borneo on a Colonial Office Mission for expert advice on food and nutrition, Dr. Lucius Nicholls, former Director of the Ceylon Bacteriological Institute, who has now retired, arrived in Colombo from South Africa.

Dr. Nicholls's investigation will be on the lines of a Rehabilitation Commission to advise chiefly on the problems of food and malnutrition in those countries after the ravages of Japanese occupation. He will be engaged on his mission for six months.

Since his departure from Ceylon in February this year after retirement, Dr. Nicholls has been in South Africa recuperating his health. When he has completed his present mission he will return to South Africa and then proceed to England to settle down.

Foreign Ministers' Deputies To Confer Again

LONDON, Dec. 28. (U.P.A.): The Big Five foreign Ministers' deputies are expected to meet in London early January to pick up the threads of peace making from where they dropped when the ministers council ended in failure here last October. It was learned here today.

Although the Moscow Big Three communique directed the deputies to resume work "immediately," informed circles here doubted that all the five deputies could reach London before the convening of the United Nations Organization General Assembly on January tenth. It is expected that the deputies will proceed with the arduous technical and fact finding duties concurrently with the assembly meetings which conceivably may provide complications.

Probably the knottiest problem in the laps of the deputies is establishing the "ethnic" line to serve as the Italy-Yugoslav boundary in the Trieste area—the line leaving a minimum of Italian or Yugoslav under alien rule.

Other problems thrown to the deputies include the disposition of Australian claims on southern Tyrol.

Awarded M. B. E. For Courage Displayed In Fight In Hospital

LONDON, Dec. 28. (Reuter). Knives flashed and men lay bleeding in a fight between Sikh patients in an Indian hospital. A man lay dying and was still beaten up. Then into this battle among powerful men came a little Welsh nursing sister. What she did, the great courage she showed and her complete disregard for danger, is told in the "London Gazette" tonight, announcing an award of M.B.E. to sister Miss Lillian Elizabeth Hunkin of Glamorgan.

The fight began in the Indian section of the British General Hospital at Trimulgherry. Two men had received stab wounds from which one later died. A sister colleague of Miss Hunkin saw the man lying bleeding and being beaten up. The sister immediately went to the disturbance and managed to separate those who were involved. She then led the injured man to his ward.

Miss Hunkin seeing that the sister was in danger went to her assistance and helped her in dispersing the patients. She then gave chase to a big powerful Sikh who had been the cause of all the trouble and cornered him and arrested him single handed. Says the Gazette "Sister Hunkin displayed great courage and initiative."

KALOL, Dec. 26 (A.P.I.): Eight houses were burnt down by a fire in Kalol village. Eleven goats lost their lives in the fire.

meeting held this evening in the Gandhi Grounds under the presidency of Hakim Khalil Rahman. Among those present were a batch of I.N.A. men who were seated on the dais.

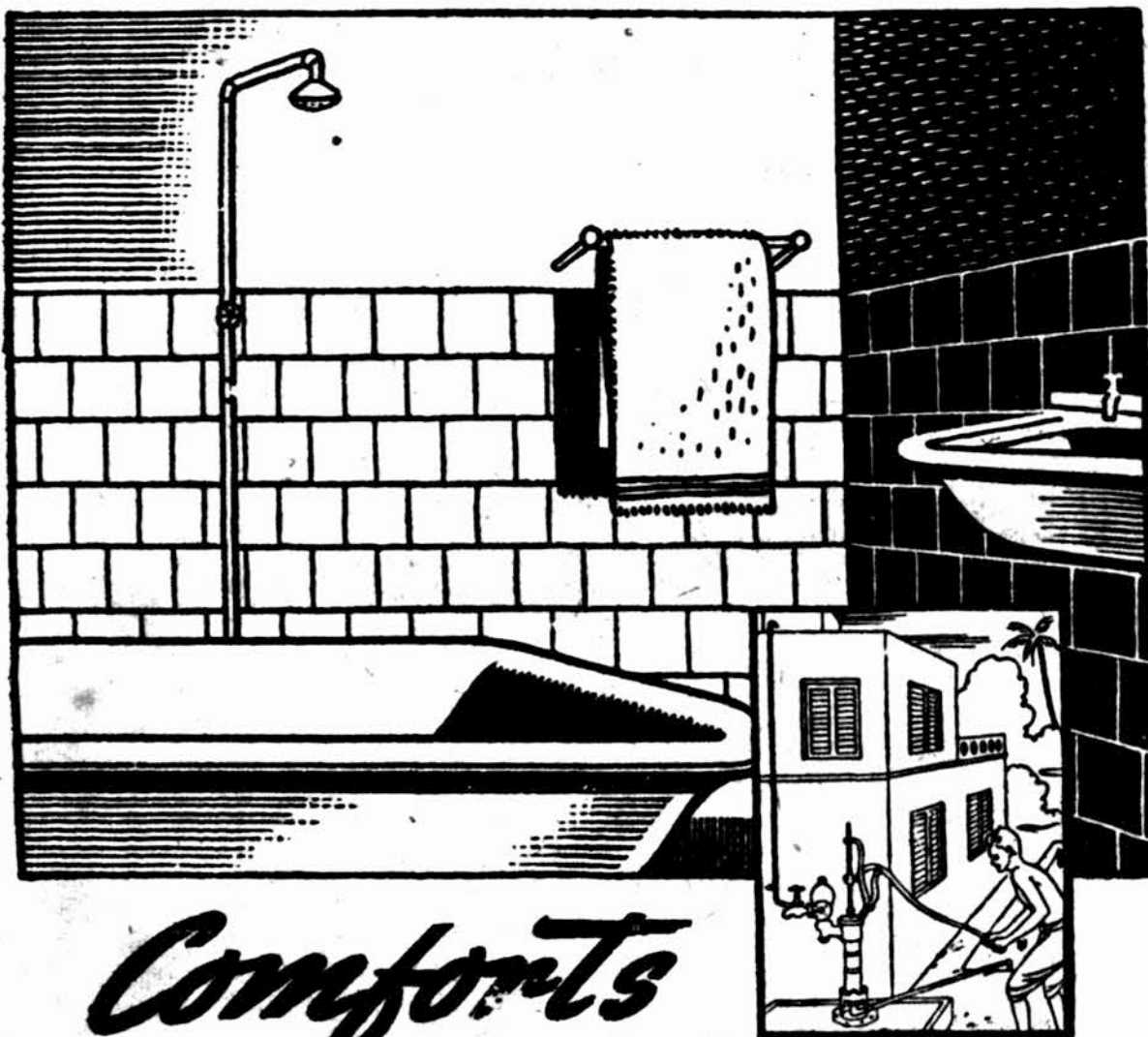
The President said that the question of Azad Hind Fouj was not a question of Azad Hind Fouj alone or of any particular province but the question of the whole country."

League Committee Of Action On Syed's Statement

AGRA, Dec. 29. (A.P.I.): The Committee of Action of the All-India Muslim League which is meeting in the beginning of January will consider the statement issued a few days ago by Mr. G. M. Syed, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, and take suitable decision.

This is announced by Nawazbade Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the All India Muslim League, in a statement.

IN PLANNING RURAL INDIA.....2



Comforts of the City-life in Villages



'To turn the tap and get water'—has been a city-amenity so long. Now Maya Lift and force pumps bring this to every village



In the planning of a better rural India these pumps have been designed as an immediate measure to utilise the existing sources of water supply such as neighbouring wells, tubewells or tanks and to bring to the village the comfort of the city life by removing the inconvenience of carrying water



The luxury of shower bath, facilities of tapwater and washing basins at any place of your house, you will enjoy if you instal any of these pumps. They can lift water from a depth of 25 ft. and force it to reservoirs placed at an height of about 60 ft.

Strongly built, perfectly designed these pumps are kept at a low price to reach every home. Write for particulars:

MAYA LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS

MANUFACTURED BY MAYA ENGINEERING WORKS
36A, RUSSA ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Safe Navigation In Bad Weather

**New American Invention To
Revolutionise Sailing**

NEW YORK, (Mail) Dec. 29. (Reuter): A New American invention is expected to revolutionise bad weather navigation and make steering practically foolproof.

It consists of a lighted screen like an enlarged radio dial. On the bridge, while on the top deck.

STRIKE PARALYSES SINGAPORE'S TRANSPORT SYSTEM

SINGAPORE, Dec. 28 (Reuter): Two clashes between armed police and demonstrators took place when a lightning strike paralysed Singapore transport system. Some arrests were made but there were no serious casualties.

The strike was in sympathy with the 8,000 Municipal employees who have been on strike for better wages and rations since December 17. Hospital attendants and engineering workers are also out. There is believed to be a movement to draw food vendors into the strike.

over the bridge is located the electronic navigator's brain a rotating antenna, which sends out beams to locate obstacles in the ship's path.

The radio micro waves scatter when they come across an obstacle. Thus the navigator can prevent a collision with other ships at sea and have an indication of how far the obstacle is.

This electronic navigator can pick up obstacles anywhere from two to ten miles away. Unskilled seamen can be trained to use the new device in less than an hour.

"WITHDRAW I. N. A. MEN'S CASES"

Delhi Meeting Urges Govt. To
Respect Public Feelings

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28 (A.P.I.): A demand that the Government of India should withdraw all the cases against I.N.A. men in view of the unanimous public opinion was made at a public

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 11, 2002.
Muslim: Mohurram 24, 1365.
Parsi: Tir 28 1315.
Sunrise: 7.11 a.m. Sunset: 6.12 p.m.
Hightide: 8-20, 22.24.
Lowtide: 2.58, 15.16.

Engagements

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: 'Thirukkural' a talk by Mr. Sundaresa Aiyar at Sangham premises, at 3 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY: Indian Concert at Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m., to-day, by Mr. K. K. Bhaye.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Under the auspices of the Society Sjt. Soman Shastri will give a lecture on 'Eclipse of the Moon', at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Gamdevi, at 4 p.m., to-day.

CHARKHA CLASS: On behalf of Girgaum District Congress Committee a Charkha Class is conducted daily at 8.30 a.m. in the Committee's office. Those who are willing to join the class should join as early as possible.

RAMAYANA DISCOURSES: Discourse on 'Rama Pattabishekam' by Sri M. Srinivasa Raghavachari of Chittoor at Ram Mandir, Vile Parle East between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., to-day.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Under the auspices of Chittoor at Ram Mandir, Vile Parle East at 8 a.m., to-day, at Vadgadi Azad Chawk. Shri Purshottam Thakkar will perform the flag hoisting ceremony.

SUBURBAN ATHLETIC SPORTS ASSOCIATIONS SANTA CRUZ: The prize distribution ceremony of the Association will be held at 5.30 p.m., to-day, at the Mahadevi Hall, Seth Anandilal Podar High School, Santa Cruz. Seth Ramanlal Jariwalla will distribute the prizes.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ: The Annual Prize distribution gathering of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj will be held at 4.30 p.m., to-day, in the People's Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, under the Presidentship of Mr. Yeshwant Ganpatrao Talpade.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: 'New Year Resolutions' is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at 6.15, to-day, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Under the auspices of the Sabha there will be Vocal Music by Sangetha, Subhana Sriman Sista Subramanya Sastri of Annamalai University 4.30 p.m., to-day, in the Ramnarain Kula College Hall, Matunga.

SUBURBAN NATIONALIST MUSLIMS ELECTION CAMPAIGN: Mr. Latif Jaffer will speak on 'Nationalist Muslims and Pakistan' at the Nationalist Muslims Hall Opp. Police Station, Hill Road, Bandra at 6.30 p.m., to-day. Mr. Husein B. Tyabji will preside.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received a wall calendar for 1946 from the Cement Marketing Company of India.

We have also received from the Cement Marketing Company a pocket diary and a cardboard mounted calendar showing a view of the concrete Ghat section on the Bombay, Poona Road.

BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE CHIEF TO GO ON LEAVE

The Municipal Commissioner has recommended eight months' leave to Mr. Norman Coombs, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade and to reappoint him for a further period of two years after his return from leave. Mr. Coombs will be completing 17 years service in the Municipal Fire Brigade at the end of 1946.

Mr. M. G. Pradhan who is now Deputy Officer, Commanding Fire Services, has been recommended to act for Mr. Coombs in his absence. This matter will come for approval of the Municipal Corporation early in January 1946.

NEW DELHI MOVE FOR AGRARIAN REFORM

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28.
The Government of India have decided to set up a Committee to enquire into the system of land tenure and make recommendations for Agrarian reform. The Committee will be set up early in January.

CONFERENCE OF ARTISTS

MADRAS, Dec. 29. (O.P.I.): Mr. M. Satyanarayana, General Secretary of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prochara Sabha, Madras writes:—'It is proposed to organise a Conference of Artists engaged in the National Renaissance Movement of this country on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prochara Sabha over which Mahatma Gandhi is presiding. Those who have been contributing to the National Renaissance in South India through their penmanship in their own languages and also of fine arts will be invited.

LOVJI CAMA FESTIVAL OF DRAMA

Seven Days Of Theatricals

The Secretary of the Lovji Cama Drama Festival writes:—
This year, all the four important languages of the Province—Hindustani, Gujarati, Marathi and English—are going to be represented not merely by individuals but by teams of amateurs who will each perform a separate scene of about half an hour. Here therefore, have we a real Seven-day Festival of Drama. All kinds of individuals from all different classes and communities have gathered together to form their teams and compete on a common platform in each separate Language Group.

The Festival opens on the 8th of January at St. Xavier's College Hall at 6 p.m. and continues till the 14th. On the first day—the 8th—the English section will be on; the 9th and the 10th are reserved for the Gujarati section; Marathi follows and takes up Friday the 11th and Saturday the 12th; we have an off-day on Sunday the 13th and we resume again with Hindustani on the 14th and the 15th. That ends the Competition part of the Festival, and two extra days have been scheduled when the real motif behind this Festival will be discussed, criticisms levelled by the Judges against their respective competitors and the whole trend of the Stage as witnessed during the Festival will be laid bare. There will of course be the distribution of the Prizes to the Winning Teams and a Presidential Address. Two languages will be taken up on each of the two days and for the present, English and Gujarati have been scheduled for the 16th and Marathi and Hindustani for the 17th.

Plans are open at Rhythm House, Rampart Row, Fort. Daily tickets are priced at Rs. 4, 2/8, 1/4, and As. 10 and Season tickets are available at Rs. 19 and Rs. 12 for the whole session.

Closure Of Co-operative Schools

The closure of the Co-operative Schools established at Ahmedabad, Poona and Dharwar to train workers for the co-operative movement has been ordered by the Government of Bombay, as these schools have not produced satisfactory results.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute is to be permitted to run a school in Poona to prepare candidates for the Co-operative Diploma Examination, on the understanding that the Government will not be asked to bear any part of the cost; and the Government has directed that the 11 Educational Supervisors appointed by the Institute to organise training classes in 12 districts should continue to work during the current year.

Municipal Corporation

The Bombay Government's proposed sales tax will come up for consideration, shortly, at the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Mr. Naushir C. Bharucha has given notice of a resolution that the proposed sales tax 'is likely to raise the already very high cost of living' and introduce complications in trade. Other interesting items to be considered are the establishment of a Commercial Museum and the appointment of a labour officer to look after the welfare of the labourers working in the Municipality.

Congress Dal's Annual Celebration

Dr. T. R. Narayane, the G.O.C. of the Congress Dal, writes:—
The first day of the fifth annual celebrations of the Congress Dal will be celebrated tomorrow (Sunday). The programme of the Day is as follows:

8 a.m. (Morning): Flag Salutation: At Congress House Shri Nagindas T. Master, President of the B.P.C.C. will unfurl the Flag. 8-15 a.m. Opening Ceremony of the Congress Dal library, at Congress House. 8-30 a.m. Mass spinning by Congress Dal volunteers at Congress House. 4-0 p.m.: Finals of tournaments.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 29. (A.P.I.)
The following is the weather chart recorded at eight hours, I.S.T. on 29th December 1945:

Akola	81	60	0	39.9	plus 7.8	Alahabad	65	44	0	34.6	minus 7.2	Baroda	80	48	0	53.1			
BOMBAY	90	68	0	88.0	plus 16.8	Calcutta	79	57	0	53.9	minus 9.0	Cawnpore	72	39	0	24.2			
Colombo	11.7	Delhi	68	42	0	29.2	plus 3.0	Hyderabad	(Dn.)	83	59	0	29.9	plus 0.5	Jacobabad	71	37	0	5.6
Karachi	76	54	0	6.5	minus 1.2	Lahore	70	33	0	21.6	plus 2.4	Lucknow	71	43	0	32.3			
Madras	83	67	0	42.6	minus 7.1	Mysore	82	60	0	30.2	minus 1.0	Nagpur	67	56	0	53.7			
Patna	61	46	0	42.5	minus 4.2	Surat	85	58	0	68.9	plus 27.2								

ANOTHER 'QUAKE SHOCK'
BOMBAY, Dec. 29. (A.P.I.): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 5,430 miles away was recorded by the seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 23 hours 31 minutes (I.S.T.) on Friday.

DOCK WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Govt. Intervention Fails To Prevent Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Following the failure of the Government to concede their demands within 14 days about 5,000 workers of the Mazagaon Docks Company Limited have downed tools since this morning.

It is to be recalled that the Government intervened at the eleventh hour and tried to avert the strike by appointing an adjudicator to settle the dispute between the management and the workers.

The workers however have refused to submit to the intervention of the adjudicator and under the advice of their leaders have preferred to go on a strike.

The strike is absolutely peaceful and nothing untoward has happened so far. The gates of the Docks are closely guarded by the police. The labour leaders are persuading the workers to remain peaceful.

PARTIAL STRIKE IN FRUIT MARKET

Protest Against Demolition Of Idol Of Goddess Bhawani At Shivneri

BOMBAY, Saturday

There was a partial strike to-day in most of the vegetable, fruit and flower markets of the city. This was in protest against the demolition of the idol of Goddess Bhawani at Shivneri, from where most of the fruit and flower stall-holders are said to have been hailing. As the issue was of a religious character, only the Hindu stall-holders coming from Shivneri kept their stalls closed, the rest of the stalls being open.

At Meher Market, Byculla, where most of the stall-holders are Hindus the strike was almost complete and market-goers were a bit inconvenienced in obtaining their supplies of fruits and vegetables. The Adamji Peerbhoy Market at Dhobi Talao, the Chira Bazar Market, the Fort Market, and the vegetable markets at Colaba, Grant Road, Dongri and Dadar were all in full swing, being very little affected by the strike.

The mutton and fish stalls in all the markets of the city were open and smoothly working.

American Douglas Airliners For Service In India

BOMBAY, Dec. 29. (A.P.A.): B. W. Higgins, manager of Tata Airlines, said today that the company would put a fleet of American Douglas airliners into service in India January 1 to take the place of smaller leased planes which had been withdrawn at the request of U. S. Government authorities.

The planes—part of a fleet of twelve bought from the U. S. army will go into service ahead of schedule, and as a result will be lacking the special seating and sound-proofing which was intended they should have.

Under the circumstances the special equipment will be installed when it arrives, but meantime the planes will operate without it.

Tata airlines now is seeking to buy eight expeditors. Higgins said, adding that they were "good little planes" and the company wanted to keep them.

Public Reception To Bhulabhai

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., writes:

Shri Bhulabhai J. Desai, who will be arriving in Bombay on Tuesday, January 1st, by the Frontier Mail, will be given a Public Reception on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for his most magnificent defence in the famous L.N.A. Trial in the Red Fort of Delhi.

Congress and other volunteers are required to be present at the Central Station one hour before the arrival of the Frontier Mail.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY Dec. 30.
BOMBAY—1
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8 a.m. News (H) 8.15 News (E) 8.30 Marathi Songs 8.50 News (M) 9.0 News (G) 9.10 Programme Parade 9.15 Valli Mohammad 9.35 Bismillah and Party (Benares) 10.5 Latafat Husain 11.0 Air Orchestra 11.15 J. L. Ranade 11.35 Mohammad Rafi 11.50 The Parsi Garba Party (G).
12.10 p.m. Laxmibai Kelkar 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 News (H) 1.0 Music from the Film 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch Hour Music 2.30 Children's Half Hour (E) 4.20 Children's Programme (M) 5.0 J. L. Ranade 5.20 Mohammad Rafi 5.35 Vimal Patki (Vocal) 5.55 Locals 6.0 Bismillah and Party 6.30 News (E) 6.40 News (H) 6.45 Laxmibai Kelkar 7.15 AIR Quartet 7.30 Vimal Patki 7.45 J. L. Ranade 8.15 News (M) 8.30 News (G) 8.45 Selections 9.0 News (H) 9.20 News (E) 9.30 B. B. C. News Relay 9.40 Mohammad Rafi 10.0 Music of Agor Stravinsky.

DIAMOND JUBILEE
SHOW TODAY 9-30 A. M.

PRITHVI THEATRES'

DEEWAR

Today Tomorrow 9-30 a. m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Free List Suspended

HURRICANE 2nd
of **LOVE & LIBERTY!** Glorious
JAGRIT'S Spectacular Week!
Musical Hit!

SONG OF DESERT

Direction: BHAGWAN
Khoorshid Jr., VITHAL &
Bhagwan

KAMAL

Daily: 4, 7, & 10 p. m.
Sun. Tues. at 1-30 p. m.
(A Movietone Art Release)

4th Week!

4, 6-45, 9-30



PRAKASH PICTURES'

HAMARA SANSAR

With JEEVAN, RANJANA,
UMAKANT, RAJKUMARI SHUKLA

MATINEE SUN. 1 P. M.

CAPITOL

Reservation:—

9-30 to 12-30 & 5 to 7

(EVERGREEN Release)

RANJIT'S

DHANNA BHAGAT

5TH WEEK AT
Royal Opera House

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Sun. Matinee 1-15

CITIZENS
BE ON GUARD!

CROOKS ARE ABOUT!

DHAMK!

A FAMOUS THRILLER IN

MINERVA

2nd WEEK

Daily: 4, 7 & 10

Sun., Holidays Matinees at 1-0
Plans open 10 to 12

★ RAGINI and
★ ALNASIR

Our New Delhi Letter

'NOBLESSE OBLIGE' IN DELHI DOVECOTES!

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Red Cross is a noble institution. It is international, or at any rate, it was meant to be international. Its sole function is to render help to the ailing humanity, irrespective of caste, colour and creed.

In peacetime, the organisation devotes itself to promoting health work. So far so good, but in India it has become a nest for providing lucrative jobs to the retired members of Indian Medical Service. Lt. Colonels' Colonels and Major Generals were appointed on four figure salaries during the war and were put in charge of Indian Red Cross Organisations in Middle East, Egypt and Far East. The salaries were in addition to pensions thus providing an opportunity to the retired members of I.M.S. to make sacrifices for "the King and the Country."

THE TAINTED CROSS

Then again, during lathi charge demonstrations of Police against Congressmen in 1929/30, Red Cross declined to render any medical aid to the victims on the grounds that its help could only be rendered during the war and to war wounded. Well and good, but why then keep the organisation in peacetime? Let the public money be saved. It is an irony of fate that Indians on the executive of the Red Cross vie with each other to employ and grant modes (salaries of Rs. 3,000 to the retired men earning pensions).

Red Cross is a non-official Body. There are members of the Executive Council of the Governor General who are ever ready to oblige the retired or retiring employees of the Government of India. I will cite one case. The post of the Chairman of Delhi Improvement Trust has been going a begging for some months. Sir Jogendra Singh or his Department have set their hearts on a Chief Engineer of the Central P.W.D. for appointment to this post. For the last three months, the Chief Engineer concerned has been busy laying down stipulations and conditions for accepting this post and Sir Jogendra Singh's Department has been readily accepting them.

AGREED! AGREED! AGREED!

As soon as one condition of the Chief engineer is accepted two more are formulated by him. "I must have the house in which I reside at present as the Chief Engineer of the Central P.W.D. till such time as a house to my liking and taste is built." "Agreed" says the Department of Sir Jogendra Singh. "Ditto," says the Labour Department "I must continue as the Chief Engineer while I am

the Chairman of the Improvement Trust." "Agreed" says the Department of Sir Jogendra Singh. The Labour member, however, objects to this proposal which is ruled out. "My estimate must no longer be scrutinised by the Chief Engineer of the P. W. D." "Agreed" says the Department of Sir Jogendra Singh. "Ditto" says the Labour Department. "Leave is due to me; so leave must be granted to me and while I am on leave on full pay, I must be permitted to become the Chairman of the Improvement Trust and be allowed to draw a second salary as the Chairman of the Improvement Trust." "Agreed" says the Department of Sir Jogendra Singh. The Secretary of State, however, rules out the proposal. But Sir Jogendra Singh's Department has not lost hope. It has made representations to the Secretary of State again. The question is whether Sir Jogendra Singh knows what is happening in his Department and if so, why has he permitted this racket. Is there no one also in the whole of India to undertake this most difficult work of the Chairman of the Delhi Improvement Trust? If there is none, it would be better to shut up the Improvement Trust rather than to permit his jobbery. What a racket and still we are told that retrenchment is on.

SECOND CASE: The Government of India has an architect on five years' contract of which four years are run out. While one year of his contract period of service still remains. It is proposed to raise his salary of Rs. 2,200 to Rs. 3,000 per month. Incidentally, Rs. 3,000 is the salary, a chief engineer of the Central P.W.D. gets and architect happens to belong to his staff and works under him. Naturally, the Chief Engineer did not like one of his subor-

dinates getting pay equal to his own. This did not deter the sponsors of the proposal, who have now come out with a new plan, namely that the architect should be designated as "consulting architect" and should have a separate organisation of his own, unconnected with the P.W.D.

THE RED TAPE TRAPEZE

So, if in future, the Chief Engineer of P.W.D. wants a plan, he must address his requirements to the Secretary to the Government of India, Labour Department, who in his turn will forward the requisition to the Consulting Architect to the Government of India. The Consulting Architect wanting more information or elucidation will write to the Secretary to the Government of India, Labour Department, who will forward the Consulting Architect's letter to the Chief Engineer for necessary action. This is bound to increase the work of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Labour Department and will provide a case for the appointment of an Additional Secretary. And still we are told that Sir Richard Tottenham has been appointed to cut down Red Tapeism in the Government of India and rationalise the administration.

RICHMAN'S NEEDLE?

The Congress Session is due to be held here in April next. It was not a wise decision. Firstly, there are so many leaders in Delhi that no workers are left. Secondly, Delhi Congress Committee has decided to enroll all and sundry as members of the Reception Committee provided they paid Rs. 50 each. It is not necessary for a member to be a Congressman or even to believe in the Congress ideology. It is explained that membership entitles a person to a seat in the Congress pandal and nothing more. Obviously, these gentlemen speak without their book. Everyone who is enrolled a member has the fullest right to select or elect the various committees, organising the session. Similarly, every member has the fullest right to vote for the election of the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Those who know Delhi do not rule out the possibility of a non-Congressman capturing the Reception Committee for the purpose of becoming its Chairman.

DELHI DELIGHTS

Delhi may be the capital of India but it is still far behind any modern town in respect of its traffic regulations. There is, for instance, no rule for half lights or dim lights for motor cars. Cars with full dazzling lights and even searchlights literally blind a driver coming from the other direction. Obviously the policeman on duty does not drive a car and therefore does not know how difficult it sometime becomes to steer a wheel, with dazzling lights blinding a driver. The Government of India does need searchlights focussed on its working and not on motor driver's eyes.

Full and dazzling lights are understandable. They are a normal feature of any motor vehicle. Why the additional mechanism of searchlights on a motor car? I will explain. They are fixed by the "sporting gentry" who go out into fields at night and shoot down blinded bucks or birds in the name of Sport. If this is sport, then the only comment I have is that either the words have lost their meaning or the men have lost their reason.

SOME TARRY MEMORIES

New Delhi's roads are named after the Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and British Kings of India. Lord Willingdon and his family, have had roads named after each one of them. There is a Rouse Avenue to commemorate the memory of a P.W.D. Chief. There are roads named after Queen Victoria, King Edward, King George and Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The words,

"King", "Queen", and "Maharaja" have been added to differentiate and honour the personages. But Babar, Akbar, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb and Prithviraj are presumably sufficiently known to have the word "Shahanshah" or "Maharaja" added to their names. The Municipal Committee of New Delhi, which is responsible for naming the roads, never thought of adding the word "Emperor" say, to Aurangzeb. How could they? Aurangzeb is not alive to grant titles to the members of the Committee, but the successors of Queen Victoria or King Edward are alive and functioning. This could be one explanation. The worst and tragic cases are those of Jahangir and Noorjehan. Two tiny and unimportant roads, running through the Government of India's press quarters, are named after the couple, who ruled India for over quarter of a century. Noorjehan was a highly refined lady and was the discoverer of "attar of roses". She and her husband, Emperor Jahangir made greater contribution to India and her culture than did a P.W.D. chief, Mr. Rouse, after whom a beautiful portion of New Delhi is named. It was far better that no roads were named after Emperor Jahangir or his talented and beautiful wife rather than to name roads after them which are totally unworthy of either of them.

PUNJABI SUNWORSHIPPERS

Incidentally, Lord Linlithgow was one Viceroy, who did not seek commemoration of his memory, as far as New Delhi is concerned. There is not a stone, named after him in New Delhi. Sir Akbar Hydari, when Secretary of the Labour Department, had proposed to build a road by the river Jumna to be named as "Linlithgow Boulevard." The War came and the project fell through. New Delhi is built by the Punjabi contractors. The "Rising Sun" is the emblem of the Punjab. Lord Linlithgow's sun is set. He and his seven and a half years' Viceroyalty are already things of the past. It is the Wavell sun, which is in full blaze over New Delhi. And so there is a Wavell Theatre and Wavell canteens. The worship of the Rising Sun pays and pays dividends. Make no mistake about it.

BURMA WARNING TO INDIAN REFUGEES

SURAT, Dec. 29. (A.P.I.): "The cost of living and general living conditions in Rangoon do not warrant my advising any Indian refugee to return to Burma at present", says Rao Bahadur Maneklal Kapadia, Member of the Civil Supplies Board, Government of Burma, writing home from Rangoon. The cost of food per head in Rangoon amounts to between Rs. 250 and Rs. 270 per month.

According to information received by a business firm here prices of various articles of daily use are more or less steady while in one or two cases they have increased a little.

SECOND MIRACLE OF ATOMIC POWER.

Atomic - Vitamin - Tonic - Pills (Regd.). Keeps ever youthful and strong. Price Rs. 6/-/- . Sole Distributors:- F. A. GORDON & CO., 32-33, Braganza Building, Garhi Shahu, Lahore.

"A TREASURE FOR EVERY MALAYALI"

The Poetical works of—

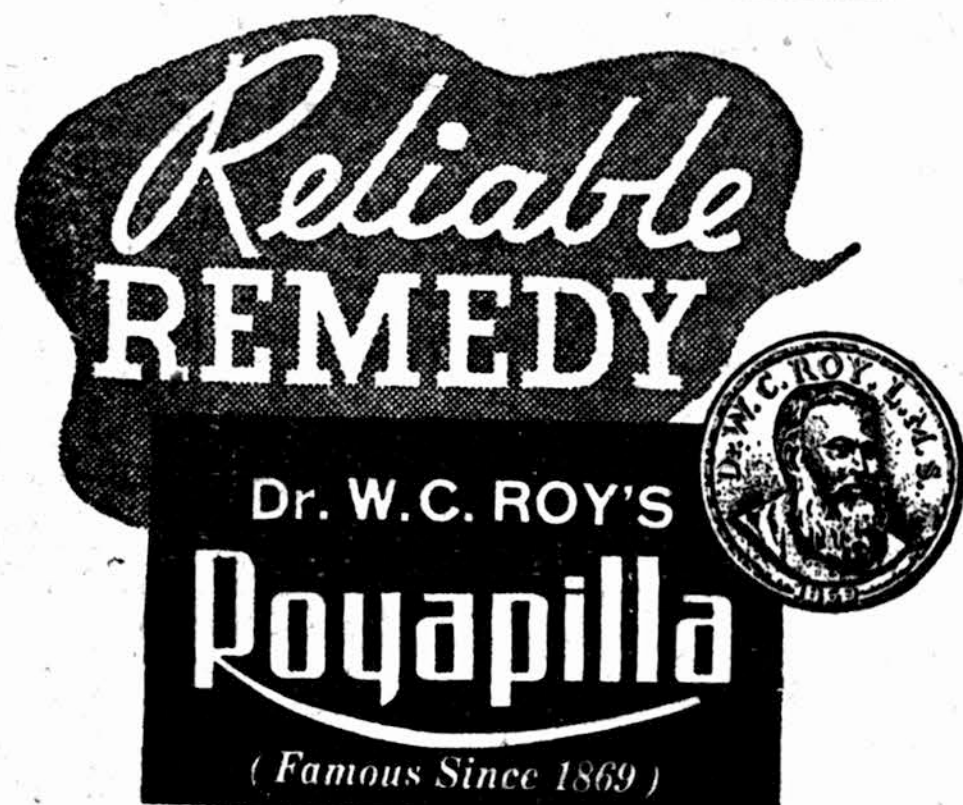
Mahakavi KUMARAN ASAN

the second renewed edition in two volumes, with life-sketch of the poet. Part—1, over 600 pages Rs. 6-8-0 Part—2, over 500 pages Rs. 6-0-0

Postage Extra.
Apply to,

THE SARADA BOOK DEPOT,
Trivandrum, TRAVANCORE

32-PAGE BOOKLET
"VITALITY SUPREME" by Gambers - a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent FREE on request.
This must-be-studied course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.
RAJMOHAN & CO., BOMBAY, I.



(REGD.)

Our Dr. W. C. Roy (L.M.S.) made researches on Indian herbs and formulated this Specific for INSANITY, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, INSOMNIA, NEURASTHENIA, and all other MENTAL DISEASES. During the last seventy-five years, thousands of cases have been successfully cured, with wonderful results.

ASK
YOUR CHEMIST
OR WRITE TO

"The patient needs the Royapilla and he is under my treatment. I have tried your pills and found quite satisfactory."

(Sd.) ASHNIN G. DESAI, Esqr.,
L.C.P.S. (Bom.),
Bhavnagar. 1-9-45.

LITERATURE
ON
REQUEST

S. C. ROY & CO

167-3, CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.

Stabbing Muslim League In The Back?

Mahaluxmi Races

Favourites Romp Home In Most Events

Haut Ton And Cobalt Justify Large Supports In Cup Events

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The ninth winter meeting, evidently the last meeting of the year 1945 which was decided today at Mahaluxmi gave the sport-loving folk the long awaited opportunity. Joyous atmosphere prevailed in the packed enclosures when seven firm favourites romped home in the card of nine events. The other two events also were won by candidates fairly well supported. To the ever flourishing layers of the odds, the day was utterly disastrous.

In all the twenty stalls must have paraded with most of their previous gains and in the last events they looked very much frightened at the echoing of the big shouts.

Especially the last event, the first division of the Satara Plate, most book-makers were compelled to wipe out the small odds on the winner, Simoneal, long before the starting of the race as unlimited betting was pouring on the speedy filly.

Fields dwindled badly owing to the coughing epidemic and in the Stewards Cup as Brother Scribe declined at the last minute, only four candidates faced the tapes. The even-money favourite, Cobalt won this race in a sensational finish with Cougar and Clitheroe. Jack Brace steered the good staying gelding with rare skill. He did not permit him to go ahead with a street-long lead as is customary with him. A furlong from home, Cougar drew level with him and when passing the grand stands, the latter had his measure.

Twenty yards from the winning post, Clitheroe also joined the fray and the issue appeared to lay between Cougar and the fast striding Clitheroe but Brace urged his mount again very close home and in a sensational finish Cobalt who responded greatly just managed to put his head in front of Cougar when passing the Judge.

Clitheroe finished a close third and Petee who cracked the space with the winner in the early stage was five lengths behind.

In the Aga Khan Cup race, Mrs. Justice's Haut Ton came along in the straight with a brilliant run to score by a length from Avon Song Khade and Brace steered two winners each.

The firm favourites permitted encashment of 1,487 tickets on the treble pool. Each ticket fetched Rs 58-8.

The following are the results:—

THE BELLASIS PLATE, Division II

—Distance 7 furlongs

Mr. Rafi's TRANSPORT 9-0 P. Khade 1

Mr. Hope's THUNDEROUS 9-0 Dar 2

Mr. Saleh Hassan's ASPANDIYAR 8-7 H. Singh 3

Mr. Chandramohan's SHEIKH CHILLI 8-7 Sumersingh 4

Not run: Egypt and Walid Adnan

Won by Short head, 2½ lengths

Short head

Time: 1 minute 40 4-5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 14 Rs. 29 and Rs. 33.

Winner trained by A. Mahomed

THE SATARA PLATE, Division II

—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Jacob Heske's KILLARNEY 8-7 Brace 1

Mrs. F. H. Mehta's ZEDAI 8-7 Jones 2

Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's CARLITA 8-7 K. Hasan 3

Mr. D. K. Parker's MOVING PICTURE 8-7 Raffaele 4

Not run: Pay Out, Princess of Gwalior, Aquilgia, Creme de Menhe and The Gipsy.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, Short head, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 18 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 52 Places Rs. 22 Rs. 27 and Rs. 51.

Trained by: Somekh

Favourite Blue Stocking.

THE BELLASIS PLATE, Division I

—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's ARABIAN STAR 9-2 Kheemsingh 1

Mr. R. J. Siglia's SOLFERINO 9-0 Evans 2

Mr. Ali Akbar's ISFOOG 9-0 Burn 3

Mr. B. R. Kapoor's IRAQ MARSHAL 9-0 Y. Mohd 4

Not run: Shree Ranjiv, Muzahim Amer

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths 2

lengths.

Time: 1 minute 38 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 18 Rs. 43 and Rs. 19

Winner trained by Talib.

THE MANJRI PLATE (Div. III)—6 Furlongs.

Mr. G. Sassoon's PEACE TREATY 8-5 Mulsingh 1

Sardar Rao Bahadur V. L. Thube and Mr. B. V. Thube's VITHAL'S BLESSINGS 7-10 Gumansingh 2

Mr. M. A. G. Molooobhai's GAY WREN 8-10 Purshotam 3

M/s. Mistry and Irani's LADY SOLOMON 7-10 Bhosle 4

Not run: Himalaya, Ginger Girl

Mighty Maratha, Golden Shot.

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 5 lengths.

lengths.

Time: 1min. 18 2-5secs.

Tote paid for Win Rs. 36, Places Rs. 18, Rs. 19.

Winner trained by Cumberally.

THE STEWARDS CUP—1½ Miles

Mr. I. G. Gajjar's COBALT 8-12 Brace 1

Mr. R. S. Irani's COUGAR 9-2 Roberts 2

Mr. S. N. Dossa's CLITHEROE 8-10 Eude 3

Mr. Gopaldas Udhaydas's PETEE 7-7 Majeed Khan 4

Not run: Brother Scribe.

Won by Hd. Hd. 5 lengths.

Time: 2mins. 45secs.

Tote paid for Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 14.

Winner trained by Selvaratnam.

THE MANJRI PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furlongs.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's HIS EXCELLENCY 9-2 Evans 1

Mr. Osman Chotani's PURE EMERALD 8-4 Raffaele 2

Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's CULTURED PEARL 9-0 Kheemsingh 3

Mr. A. I. Rahimtoola's DASHING PRINCE 8-9 R. Bell 4

Not run: Prime Minister, Flower Girl, Shabnam, Nigra Tulipa, Ninotchka.

Won by 3lengths, Hd., 3½ lengths.

Time: 1min. 16 2-5secs.

Tote paid for Win Rs. 19, Places Rs. 12, Rs. 14.

Winner trained by Buckley.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP—1½ Miles

Mrs. Justice's HATT TON 9-4 Whiteside 1

Mr. M. D. Petit's AVON SONG 7-7 Eude 2

Mr. R. K. F. Singh's MAHBOOB 8-0 A. Ahmed 3

M/s. Ibrahim Mohd. and Abdul-hoosain Ali Akbar's FORTUNATE LAD 8-2 P. Khade 4

All ran.

Won by 1length, Nk., 3½ lengths

Time: 2mins. 43secs.

Tote paid for Win Rs. 28, Places Rs. 16, Rs. 19.

Winner trained by Khemara.

THE MANJRI PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furlongs.

Maharani of Kashmir's JO HUKUM 9-3 P. Khade 1

Mr. Y. V. Ghatge and The Chief of Masuda's CARLYON 8-11 Sumersingh 2

Mr. P. M. Latiff's CAKE 8-2 Mulsingh 3

Lady Sakina Chinoy's STRATHNUNE 8-13 Uttamsingh 4

Not run: Belle Starr, Ladli.

Won by 3½ lengths, Shd., 2½ lengths.

Time: 1min. 16 3-5secs.

Tote paid for Win Rs. 20 Places Rs. 13, Rs. 21, Rs. 21

Winner trained by Shinde.

THE SATARA PLATE (Div. I)—5 Furlongs.

Mr. S. A. Poonawalla's SIMONEAL 8-7 Jones 1

Mr. Jacob Heske's SHE'S NICE 8-7 Davison 2

Mr. Ali Mahomed Chotani's PAN PATTI 8-7 P. Khade 3

Maharaja of Idar's ELUSIVE 8-7 Brace 4

Not run: Chere Reine, Sherbrook Malakch, Gipsy Moon.

Tote paid for Win Rs. 18, Place Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 23.

Winner trained by Syed Patah

VOLLEY BALL TOURNAMENT:

Today (Sunday) 7 a.m. Meyer Mills Sports Club vs. World Welfare Centre on Dawn Mills ground, Lower Parel

5 p.m. DeLisle Road Welfare Centre vs. Khalsa College on Dawn Mills ground, Lower Parel.

Haroon On Genesis Of Sind Deadlock

Syed Using Name Of Masses Only As Cloak, Says Liaquat Ali Khan

KARACHI, December 29. (A.P.I.): Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A. (Central), in reply to the statement issued by Mr. G. M. Syed, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, renouncing League ticket for the forthcoming Provincial elections and resigning the membership of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League and the Committee of Action, says:—

"Dictators cannot brook opposition, nor can Mr. G. M. Syed. Being the President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, which is a branch of the All-India Muslim League, he feels that he is a law unto himself. This is not the first time that Mr. Syed wants to parade on the public platform as the demi-god of progress. This has been a pet pastime with him. On no occasion in the past have I thought it fit to expose his tall talk as I was in honour bound not to cross swords with the President of the Provincial Muslim League. Now the time has come when the bubble must be pricked."

THE GENESIS.
"The origin of this drama enacted by Mr. G. M. Syed in surrendering

HOCKEY TEAM TO TOUR INDIA BURMA & MALAYA

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28. (A.P.I.): A mixed British and Indian Hockey Team, including many well-known players and captained by Gurcharan Singh Garewal, the Indian Olympic games player, has just begun a tour of India, Burma and Malaya.

In the course of their four-months programme the team, brought together in Delhi from places as far apart as Quetta, Chittagong and Bangalore, will travel thousands of miles and play almost one hundred exhibition matches against services teams.

Prominent among the players are Capt. B. T. Irving (Manager) who has played for Southern England, Lt. Ishwar Juneja (Punjab), Lt. Khan (Punjab) and Lt. O. C. Lodrick (B. B. and C. I. Railway).

The tour is the fourth in a series organised by the Inter-Services Sports and Exhibition Control Board of the welfare general's branch at G. H. Q. The second and third tours were those of Denis Compton's and Tommy Walker's football teams.

Veteran Parsee Cricketer Passes Away

The death is announced of Dr. Homi Dorabji Kanga, the veteran Parsee Cricketer at 3-30 a.m. on Saturday.

It could be recalled that Dr. Kanga was on the All-India Selection Committee to select members of the Indian team to be represented in England; and he resigned from this Committee on the issue of the then Yuvraj of Patiala the present Maharaja—being selected as the Captain of the Indian XI against the Australians. Dr. Kanga was a cricketer of a first order in the good old days. He was the President of the Bombay Cricket Association for several years. He was an asset to the Parsee team. It was in Poona once, during the first decade of the present century, he had to his credit a double century against the Europeans.

CUPS AWARDED TO CRICKETERS

BANGALORE, Dec. 28 (A.P.I.): J. H. Shodan (of the Bombay University Cricket Team) and A. K. S. Naidu, (Mysore University cricketer) were presented each with a cup by the Bangalore Students Federation for their best individual performance in the Inter-University Cricket Tournament between Bombay and Mysore which concluded today in the victory to the former.

Dalal In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29. (UPI): Sir Ardeshir Dalal Planning and Development Member to the Government of India returned to Calcutta today from Cuttack where he discussed with the Governor of Orissa and other officials Orissa's five-year plan.

Sir Ardeshir will stay at Calcutta till January 1 when he proceeds to Shillong to discuss the Assam plan with the Assam Government.

his League ticket had its genesis in the election of the five members of the Sind Provincial Muslim League Parliamentary Board, at the time when Khan Bahadur M. A. Khuhro was in detention. The Provincial Council was packed with men belonging to the Syed Group. This state of affairs had been cleverly manoeuvred and manipulated by Mr. G. M. Syed. He was the president of the Provincial League. He had to conduct the elections of the Muslim League. In every district, he appointed presiding officers for the elections, in whose loyalty he had not the slightest doubt. Receipt books for enrolments were purposely withheld from those groups who did not subscribe to this new creed of "Syedism". The result was that Mr. Syed had a safe council. Having achieved this by questionable methods, he thought he could reduce to impotence the organisation, to which he owed allegiance. Times without number he used this strength like a giant. Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

Mr. Haroon says: After the election of the five members of the Parliamentary Board the constitution of the All-India Muslim League had been revised and each province had to have a Parliamentary Board consisting of seven members. Just then, Mr. Jinnah happened to be on a visit to Karachi. The elections were not far off. A great stake hung in the balance upon the ensuing elections. Statesmanship demanded that all internecine quarrels within the Provincial Muslim League must end. After long and careful deliberations to which Mr. Syed and his entire followers were a party, a list of seven members of the new Parliamentary Board was agreed to in the presence of the Quaid-e-Azam. Mr. Syed convened a meeting of the Provincial Council and from the chair moved those names which had been mutually agreed to. He became the 'De Facto' chairman of the Parliamentary Board. Applications were invited.

THE DEADLOCK.
The two applications for this constituency were Khan Bahadur Jatoi and Syed Hassan Bakhsh Shah. The latter is great friend of Mr. Syed and he is considered to be the "Birla" of the Syed Group. The Parliamentary Board thought it fit to grant the Muslim League ticket to Khan Bahadur Jatoi. The meeting was over and when Mr. Syed laced Syed Hassan Bakhsh Shah, he melted like pulp at the onslaught of his group. Midnight oil was burnt that night at Mr. Syed's residence. The fertile brain of Mr. Rashdi was requisitioned and that famous document known as "a vote of no-confidence on the Provincial Parliamentary Board" was drafted. 25 signatures of the members of the Provincial Council were put on it and like a typical dictator, Mr. Syed adjourned 'sine die' the deliberations of the Provincial Parliamentary Board. A deadlock ensued and the members of the Central Parliamentary Board were requested telegraphically by Mr. Syed himself to visit Sind and resolve the prevailing deadlock.

The meeting of the Council passed a resolution requesting the Central Parliamentary Board to decide the question of granting Muslim League tickets De Novo.

Mr. Haroon adds: This resolution was duly communicated by Mr. Syed to Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, M.L.A. The Central Parliamentary Board. The Central Parliamentary Board asked Mr. Syed to make a request in writing, signed by the five nominees of the Provincial Council reiterating the resolution of the Council asking the Central Parliamentary Board to grant tickets. This was duly done by Mr. Syed. There (Continued on Page 14)

OUR TABULATED

ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

We suggest Princes, I. C. S. and other Officers and pretty rich virgins and widows of all religions, castes and Provinces. Happy Marriage, 7, Beadon Road, Lahore.

3052

Hundred young girls wishing Marriage and Correspondence. Full details. Introduction Bureau, Aligarh.

398

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a qualified Practical Engineer, University Graduate, having experience in plastic Machinery, Presses, Capstons, injections and compressing mouldings and in manufacture of moulds, salary Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,000/- according to qualifications, age and experience. Apply with copies of testimonials stating academic qualifications, experience, age and minimum salary acceptable to Post Box No. 6022, "Bombay Chronicle".

6089

Wanted qualified Overseers and Sub-Overseers knowing levelling and surveying and experienced in roads and buildings works. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications, experience and salary expected to the State Engineer, Kutch-State, Bhuj, before the 15th January, 1946.

6089

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Stockists for Embossers, and Stitching machines. Azad Company, Aligarh.

393

Wanted Sole Distributors, Agents and Stockists for our pharmaceuticals and chemicals. Terms most lucrative. Stancastro Mfg. Co., P.B. No. 344, Lahore.

6061

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get London American degrees Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy. Fee reasonable. Bazme-tibba Reg., Delhi.

9425

Wanted Candidates to qualify as Homeopathic and Biochemic Doctors. International Institute, Aligarh.

398

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans to Civil and Military—Army, Navy and Air Force, Gazetted Officers financed promptly and confidentially. Enquire Post Box No. 11, Poona Camp.

9951

Loan Agents to Gazetted Officers Apply to: Mahavir Chopra, 218, Sholapur Bazar, Poona.

370

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted: D.C. Generator directly coupled with A.C. motors, 440 Volts capable of developing: (1) 1,000 to 1,500 Amps. at 230 Volts. (2) 1,000 to 1,500 Amps. at 110 Volts. (3) 750 to 1,000 Amps. at 230 Volts. Please apply to Box No. 6024 "Bombay Chronicle".

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4. Special Calculation Rs. 10. Fulgaliwalla, Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay.

(433)

ACCOMMODATION ADLETS

Accommodation available—Clean, Airy, Board Lodging, Pinto's Hotel, Victoria Building, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, near Town Hall, opposite Bombay Chronicle offices.

(401)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted: Filter presses Plates and Frame type 34" and 36". Foreign or Indian make. Apply to Box No. 6024A "Bombay Chronicle".

New Year Greetings—The traces of sugar in the urine has disappeared, I find the medicine very good. Venkatachalam, B.A., L.T., Malabar Kottayam, 4th Dec., 1942. Diabetes outstanding discovery. Radical treatment in 30 days. Champaign Chemical Works, Thiruvapur.

417B

Ideal Opportunity for industrialists. A complete Biscuit-Factory for mass production, near Lahore, extensive land, commodious building, near Railway Station, and for other investments. Contact immediately with sole brokers, Universal Property Dealers, Gita Bhawan, Nisbet Road, Lahore. Phone 2404.

6062

Stabbing Muslim League In The Back?

(Continued from Page 13)

upon Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan asked Mr. Syed to consult his own colleagues and submit in writing their recommendations for all the 35 constituencies. Mr. Syed after due consultation handed the recommendations of his group in writing to Nawabzada. Thereafter, the Central Parliamentary Board announced their decision for 27 seats before they left Karachi. Twenty-one seats out of the total of this 27 had been decided as recommended by Mr. Syed and his group. As the President of the Provincial Muslim League, it was Mr. Syed's duty to support unconditionally all these 27 nominees of the Muslim League. Mr. Syed fell a prey to the vicious atmosphere of intrigue which unfortunately has been the permanent phase of his politics.

"CONSTITUTIONALISM THROWN TO FOUR WINDS."

Just then the Central Parliamentary Board had asked the Provincial Board to recommend their selection for the Central Assembly seat for Sind. For reasons best known to him Mr. Syed did not convene the meeting of the Provincial Board. In the absence of any recommendation from the Provincial Board, the Central Board nominated me as the League candidate for the Central Assembly from Sind. Mr. Syed threw all constitutionalism to the four winds and openly raised the banner of revolt. He encouraged his group to help the Syed brother Mr. Rashdi.

I had reported to the Central Parliamentary Board the flagrant misdeeds of Mr. Syed and his four Syeds who were openly working against me. The Central Parliamentary Board called upon Mr. Syed and the above four gentlemen to explain why disciplinary action should not be taken against all of them for actively working against the official League candidate. Mr. G. M. Syed came in person and explained to Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan and Qazi Issa his attitude towards the League candidate.

LEAGUE TICKETS WITHDRAWN. The Central Parliamentary Board withdrew the tickets from the Four Syeds. Obviously in the case of Mr. G. M. Syed himself, the Board did not think it right or proper to deprive him of the Muslim League ticket. His friends paid a heavy price for the flagrant breach of discipline of which they were guilty at his bidding. They were no longer nominees of the Muslim League, so Mr. G. M. Syed had to toe the line with them and he voluntarily surrendered his League ticket.

"UNVARNISHED TRUTH."

Mr. Haroon adds:—"This in brief, is unvarnished truth. It is for the public to judge whether all the vituperations which Mr. Syed has hurled upon the Muslim League both provincial and central, are justified or not.

In his statement Mr. Syed proudly proclaims that he was a Congressman once. His loyalty to the League has also been brief. Reading between the lines of his statement, one is led to believe that the days are not very far when Mr. Syed would openly ally himself with the Congress and the Hindus.

LIAQUAT ALI KHAN'S REPLY

AGRA, Dec. 29. (A.P.I.): Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan says, "Mr. G. M. Syed, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, has made a long statement to the Press in the borrowed language of the Congress and the other enemies of the Muslim League in which he has made a public declaration of his defiance of the constitution and rules of the All-India Muslim League and an open revolt against its constituted authorities. I wish Mr. Syed had not been guilty of travesty of truth in justifi-

cation of his action which he has taken.

It is absolutely false to say that Qazi Issa and myself gave him an assurance that no action would be taken against those who were found guilty of breach of discipline and open defiance of the constitution and rules of the All-India Muslim League. As a matter of fact if the Central authority of the All-India Muslim League had failed to bring to book those who had been disloyal to the organisation and were guilty of gross breach of discipline and its constitution and rules, it would have failed in its duty towards the organisation as a whole and would have been instrumental in making it subject to public ridicule.

The Truth of the matter is that Mr. Syed had given an assurance to me that he and the Provincial Muslim League will support every candidate in the provincial election who is given the Muslim League ticket. I do not wish to be uncharitable, but it is evident from his statement that Mr. Syed never intended to stick to this undertaking and it was meant only as a blind so that the Parliamentary Board may not take a decision in his case till after the date of nomination which was the 21st of December.

"FALSE STATEMENT."

Mr. Syed has, therefore, resorted to making a false statement to escape from the responsibility of his commitment which he had made in writing and in which there was no mention that this assurance was based on any condition. As a matter of fact, I had told Mr. Syed during our talks with him that whatever he had to say, he should send it to me in writing so that there may be no controversy afterwards as to what had transpired between us and it was in pursuance of this that Mr. Syed had sent the letter giving the assurance mentioned above which was delivered to me on the 20th of December after he had already left Karachi.

STABBING IT IN BACK!

Since last October, when the Central Parliamentary Board selected candidates for the Sind Legislative Assembly at the request of the Provincial Parliamentary Board and the Provincial Muslim League when Mr. Syed was unable to influence the Central Parliamentary Board to give the League Ticket to all his friends and relations, it was evident that Mr. Syed was not going to play fair by the Muslim League and was only waiting for an opportune moment to stab it in the back.

"USING NAME OF MASSES AS CLOAK."

Mr. Syed's attitude and actions have made the Muslim League a laughing stock in the Province of Sind. I am afraid Mr. Syed's pose to be the champion of the masses will neither impress nor deceive any one who has some knowledge of Sind politics. He has all along been trying to have the key position for himself in Sind's Power Politics and has not hesitated to even conspire with those Hindus of his province who are sworn enemies of the Muslim League and all that it stands for and has been using the name of the masses only as a cloak.

The Committee of Action of the All-India Muslim League which is meeting in the beginning of January will consider Mr. Syed's statement and take suitable decision. From what little knowledge I have of Sind, I know that the Mussalmans of the Province are solidly behind the All-India Muslim League and will support whole-heartedly any decision that may be taken by it.

SURAT, Dec. 28 (A.P.I.): Nineteen deaths due to small-pox were recorded during 24 hours ended Thursday (Dec. 27) morning from Surat town.

CITY MARKETS

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 29

The Bullion market was quietly steady with a restricted turnover and quotations moved within a narrow range. Forward gold fluctuated between Rs. 80/14 and Rs. 81/5 and steadied at Rs. 80/15. Forward silver opened at Rs. 133/12 and steadied at Rs. 133/10.

The market finally closed as under:
Ready Gold 81 1 0
Forward Gold 80 15 0
Ready Silver 133 9 0
Forward Silver 133 9 0

BOMBAY COTTON

The decision of the Board in connection with the appeal made by bears being in their favour. Yesterday evening January weakened to Rs. 422 and steadied at Rs. 423. To-day the market commenced trading in March which opened at Rs. 436 and declined to Rs. 433/8 but steadied at Rs. 434/8. There is great resentment among outside traders against the market doing business beyond stipulated times. Such lapses are very common and outside operators have to suffer. Strict discipline is a virtue and this sort of breach of trading rules does not speak well of the Association which poses to be largest Cotton Exchange in the West.

Thereafter the market fluctuated between Rs. 435/8 and Rs. 434 and finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January Rs. 420 0 0
I.C.C. March 434 12 0
I.C.C. May 444 8 0

COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 827 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY Dec. 28.

I C C Jan. Highest 429-1/2 Lowest

426 Closing at 1.30 p.m. 428 1/2

I C C March Highest 440-3/4 Lowest

439-1/4 Closing at 1.30 p.m. 440

I C C May Highest 449-3/4 Lowest

448-1/2 Closing at 1.30 p.m. 449

Karachi 4F Jan. Highest 45/13/6

Lowest 45/8/9 Closing at 1.30 p.m.

45/10/9

Bombay Produce

Bombay, Dec. 29

The Produce market was very steady. Groundnuts Bombay delivery Khandesh quality Rs. 19/6. Madras Goa December February Rs. 19/6. Castor seeds Bombay Rs. 17/12, Navlakhi Rs. 17/12 and Goa Rs. 17/12. Linseed Bold Brown Rs. 21/4. Bombay February March Rs. 21/8, March May Rs. 21/7. Navlakhi Rs. 21/8, Vizagapatam Rs. 19/6 and Satna Rs. 21.

HAPUR QUOTATIONS

HAPUR, Dec. 29.

Wheat 10/4 Stock 150 Khattis Peas Ready 9/8 New Khattis 8 Old 7/8 Stock 32 Khattis Malze 7/2 Bajra 8 Arhar 7/8 Urad 12/12 Moong 10 Arhar Stock 54 Khattis Gur 9/6 Jaggery Powder 41 Arrivals 3200 mds food grain and Gur quiet pulses steady Bardana Ready 55 to 58 Chet 52/10 Guwar Maha 7/9/3 Baisakh 7/6/9 Quiet Silver 133/15 Gold 81/4 bullion steady on good speculative support

CALICUT QUOTATIONS

CALICUT Dec. 29.

Cocanuts Raw 130 Dry 117/8 Cocan-nut oil 510 Copra Office 335 Dillapand 340 Madrasmottam 350 Goodgooda 360 Pepper Wynaad 405 Country 395 Dry-ginger Cherrad 360 Ernad 335 Coffee Robusta 90

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK Dec. 28.

January 24.56-05
March 24.71-05
March highest (10-9 a.m.) 24.73-03
March lowest (12-25 p.m.) 24.66-10
May 24.64-06
July 24.49 08
October 23.75-10
December 23.63-12
January 23.59-09
Middling Spot 25.31-08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March 24.68-05
May 24.65-07
July 24.46-08
October 23.75-11
December 23.63-13
Middling Spot 24.40-05

NEW YORK COTTON

NOON CALL

March 24.71
May 24.66
July 24.50

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe (New Crop) unoffered
Australian Wheat (Bulk) 61 quoted Dec/Jan.

Australian Wheat (Bags) unoffered
LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
LONDON, Dec. 28.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 74-3/4
Consols 2-1/2 p.c. 91-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961 106-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 103-3/16
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/60 112-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. 112-1/4
Chartered Bank of 1 A and 11-1/16
China 11-1/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 88-1/2
(London Reg.) 49-1/2
National Bank of India

NEW YORK SILVER
United States price of foreign
Silver 71.1 cents
New York buying price 70-3/4 cents

Next Friday

RANJIT'S

Musical Comedy

CHAND CHAKORI

Mumtaz Shanti, Surendra, Ashraf Khan

Director KIDAR SHARMA

Advance Booking

from Mon.

10 to 11-30 a.m.

& 4-30 to 6 p.m.

LAMINGTON

All Release

WORLD SUFFERS FROM POLITICAL BANKRUPTCY

Declarations By Statesmen Were Mere Insipid Generalities, Says Dr. Tara Chand

ANNAMALAINAGAR, Dec. 29 (A.P.I.): The future historian will pass a verdict of utter moral bankruptcy on the political life of to-day, said Dr. Tara Chand of the Allahabad University, in his presidential address to the Indian History Congress at Annamalai-nagar to-day. He added: "During the war which has just ended, none of the statesmen who were at the helm of affairs uttered a single memorable word or phrase which could stir the hearts of men or give them an ideal to strive after." There were declarations indeed, he said but some of them were dead as soon as they were born, like the Atlantic Charter, and "the declarations of Moscow, Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam were insipid generalities without life giving virtue in them."

Dr. Tarachand contrasted these with other messages in history, and said: "When the soldiers of revolutionary France overran Europe a century and half ago, they carried inscribed on their banners the inspiring message of liberty and equality and in any case they spread enlightenment and removed clerical obscurantism, stimulated unity and nationality and combated particularism."

The wars of the sixties and seventies of the nineteenth century were fought for national emancipation and unification."

In India, said Dr. Tara Chand, the rise of a national sentiment was a recent growth, hardly more than a hundred years old. For up to the middle of the nineteenth century the consciousness of nationality was absent from the make-up of our minds. But while the medieval, social and economic organisation of India was crushed under the steam roller of foreign conquest, and the upheaval of 1857 marked the end of the medieval era, the operation of new forces nourished the seeds of a new life.

The Indian National Congress came into existence in the nineties of the last century, and it began to gather into a centre the nascent feelings of patriotism in the different parts of the country.

Referring to the problems facing the Indian historian, Dr. Tara Chand stated: "We are still far from the discovery of the key to the Mohenjodaro script, or the understanding of the relations between the Indus the prehistoric Indian, the Aryan and the Dravidian cultures."

PUNJAB BANS FILM ON FRONTIER CONGRESS MINISTRY

Diamond Jubilee Meeting Demands Withdrawal Of Order

LAHORE, Dec. 28, (A.P.I.): The Diamond Jubilee of the Indian National Congress was celebrated today in Lahore when a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Lahore District Congress Committee. The occasion was also utilized to inaugurate the election campaign

for the Provincial Assembly.

A number of speakers addressed the meeting and recounted the services of the Congress in the cause of country's freedom.

The meeting condemned the action of the Punjab Board of Film Censors in banning the film regarding the activities of Congress Ministry of the Frontier Province and appealed to the Punjab Premier to intervene and allow the exhibition of the film.

Subhas Bose's Ex-Body Guard At Dehra Dun

I. N. A. Havildar Kalam Singh Released

DEHRADUN, Dec. 28 (A.P.I.): Havildar Kalam Singh, an I.N.A. prisoner who was released from the Mullan Jail about a week back arrived here.

Kalam Singh revealed that he served with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as his Body Guard for one and a half years and later fought under Captain Shah Nawaz in the Kohima front.

Forward Bloc To Celebrate Subhas' Birthday

NAGPUR, Dec. 28, (U.P.I.): The decision to celebrate the next birthday of Netaji Subhas Bose which falls on January 23 throughout India was taken at an informal meeting of the released leaders of the Forward Bloc (under ban) held here last night. Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Forward Bloc, was authorised to issue the necessary appeal to the country to secure the co-operation of the different political organisations in this connection.

The meeting also decided to organise an Azad Hind Dal on an All India basis and authorise the formation of Dals in different places. The composition and further particulars of the Dals will be decided at another informal meeting of the Forward Bloc leaders to be held at Jabalpur in the first or second week of February, 1946.

A Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. R. S. Ruiker, Mukundlal Eircar, H. V. Kamath and Shilbhadra Yajee was also formed to make suggestions to the Congress Working Committee and the Central Parliamentary Board as regards the candidates to be set up all over India to be accepted by the Congress as representing the Forward Bloc.

M. P.s To Stay In India For 5 Weeks

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 28, (Reuter): One of the first indications of the length of time that the all-party Parliamentary Delegation will spend in India is given in a letter from Major W. Wyatt, Member of Parliament for Aston division of Birmingham, to his constituents which is published in today's "Birmingham Post".

"I shall leave this country on the Parliamentary Delegation to India on January 2, says Major Wyatt, and I shall be back about February 12."

Asaf Ali Confers With Delhi Chief Commissioner

Discusses Arrangements For Congress Session

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28, (A.P.I.): Mr. Asaf Ali had a talk with the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, today regarding the site and various other requirements in connection with the forthcoming session of the Congress about which a detailed note has been submitted to the local authority by the site Selection Sub-Committee. It appears that it will take a week or so before any final decision is taken on the question.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, and Mr. R. D. Gulhati, the Congress Engineer, went round the outskirts of Delhi today to inspect more places.

At the meeting of the Delhi P.C.C. this evening the interim report of the Site Selection Sub-Committee was considered. Various other preliminary arrangements in connection with the session were also discussed.

INDIAN FEDERATION ON LINGUISTIC BASIS

Suggestion At Utkal Union Conference

JEYPORE, Dec. 27 (A.P.I.): A strong plea for creation of units of future Indian federation on linguistic rather than on communal lines was made by Mr. Radha Nath Rath, joint editor of the "Samaj", presiding over the 25th session of the Utkal Union Conference here to-day.

Mr. Rath said that the future constitution of India must needs be a federal one consisting of various units which should as far as possible be homogeneous linguistic units.

The living language of a particular area and not the religion of the inhabitants should be the guiding factor in determining various units forming Indian federation.

Mr. Rath pleaded for a unification of all Oriya speaking tracts scattered over different provinces and states.

Celebrations At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28 (A.P.I.): The Diamond Jubilee of the Congress was celebrated in Calcutta to-day with the hoisting of Congress flags and holding a number of public meetings. Mr. Surendra Mohan Gosh, president of the Bengal Provin-

GOVT. OF INDIA DEFENCE DEPT. TO CLOSE DOWN

More Supplies Of Petrol Available For Civil Aviation

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28, (A.P.I.): It is learnt that the Defence Department of the Government of India will close down about the middle of January, 1946.

With the cessation of hostilities, it is intended to relax to a certain extent the war time restrictions imposed on Civil Aviation, says a press note. While control over the consumption of petrol through the medium of a licence will be maintained, it is now possible to relax the restrictions and sufficient supplies will be authorised for all normal flying activities which are considered to serve a useful purpose in the development of Civil Aviation. The form of application for a licence may be obtained from the office of the director General of Civil Aviation in India. Full information regarding the nature of the flights on which the fuel will be used should be given.

Indo-Ceylon Overseas Radio-Telephone Service

The Overseas Radio-Telephone Service between India and Great Britain and Northern Ireland will be extended to Ceylon from January 1, 1946, says a press note. The service will be available from 14.00 to 18.00 hours (Indian Standard Time) on week days and there will be no service on Sundays.

Control Over Second-Hand Motor Cars Abolished

The Government of India have decided to abolish control over the sales and prices of second-hand motor cars, and a notification withdrawing the used motor vehicles Control Order, 1944, is being published to-day, says a communique.

Control was imposed at a time when new cars were almost unobtainable, and essential users were unable to obtain used cars because prices rose to heights out of all proportion to their original value.

The Congress Committee, hoisted the Congress flag at the office of the Committee. Mr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee performed the ceremony at the Deshpriya Park. The services of the Congress and the work ahead were the subjects of a number of speeches delivered at different meetings. Prabhat Ferries were held in some areas in the morning.

Tenali Ban On I.N.A. Functions

MADRAS, Dec. 28, (U.P.I.): A notice has been served by the Joint Magistrate, Tenali, on Prof. N. G. Banga, M.L.A. (Central), Principal of the Andhra Citizenship College at Yedlapalli prohibiting the College and the local public from organising any reception to the men of the Indian National Army or organising any public meeting for the I.N.A. men to address the public on the aims and achievements of the I.N.A.

It is learnt the prohibitory order extends the whole of the Tenali Division.

A batch of 40 I.N.A. who were recently released from Bengal jails visited the Citizenship College yesterday.

Sind Revolt Before League High Command

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28, (A.P.I.): A meeting of the Committee of action of the All India Muslim League will be held on January 2nd 1946, in Meerut. The Committee is likely to discuss the resignation of Mr. Syed President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League from the Working Committee as well as the Action Committee of the All India Muslim League.

Six Detenus Apply For Congress Ticket

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28 (A.P.I.): Six security prisoners, now in detention in different jails in Bengal, have applied to the Bengal Provincial Congress Election Board for Congress nomination to contest the forthcoming

No Relaxation Of Petrol Control
BOMBAY, Dec. 28, (A.P.I.): There will be no relaxation of control on the supply of petrol for sometime to come, the main justification for control being that the demand is in excess of supply, says the Additional Controller of Road Transport, Government of India, in reply to a request for relaxation if not withdrawal, of Control Orders made by the Western India Automobile Association.

As regards the suggestion that the reduction in military consumption in India should result in more petrol being available for civil use, the Additional Controller says that such saving is dealt with by His Majesty's Government on a global basis and does not necessarily become available for India.

Colliery Control Order

The Central Government have published, in to-day's Gazette of India, "The Colliery Control Order 1945" this repeats the previous Order, dated 31st August, 1944, and includes all amendments issued since that date.

The main provisions of the order, says a press note cover the constitution of the Coal Control Board, which is now in being, and the powers regarding fixation of prices and control of distribution which will continue to be exercised by Government.

U. S. Lifts Newsprint Control Order

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28, (A.P.I.): The U. S. Government have decided to lift the newsprint control order affecting its distribution and use with effect from December 31, 1945, according to news available from American sources.

It is estimated that the supply of newsprint in 1946 will be in the neighbourhood of 98 per cent of the 1941 supply.

No Parleys On Communal Basis

I. N. A. Men's Reply To Muslim League Officials

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29: Muslim workers and some Muslim League officials in Delhi who wanted to meet some Muslim I.N.A. prisoners in Red Fort, Delhi got a sharp rebuff from prisoners, it is learnt here. The prisoners are reported to have replied that I.N.A. men were all living together irrespective of any difference, caste or creed and if the League officials wanted to talk to all of them they were quite welcome, but not if they wanted, to meet only the Muslim prisoners.

Jawahar Confers With Rajen Babu

PATNA, Dec. 28 (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it is understood, during his recent visit to Patna gave Dr. Rajendra Prasad a broad outline of the discussions that took place at the Calcutta session of the All-India Congress Committee. He is also reported to have discussed with Dr. Prasad the question of relief to be given to demobilised I.N.A. men and how best to utilise them for the work of the Congress.

Bengal Legislative Assembly elections. They are Dr. Satya Ranjan Bakshi, Mrs. Lila Roy, Mr. Purna Chandra Das, Mr. Pratul Ganguly (sitting), Mr. Rakhal Chandra Dutta and Swam Jnanananda.

At CONTROLLED RATE
"MONSOON WOOLLEN SOCKS & STOCKINGS"

We are now accepting orders

HARBANSLAL & CO.,

Bell Bldgs., Sir P. M. Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Manufacturers

WESTERN HOSIERY & GENERAL MILLS LTD., DELHI.

'INTERNATIONAL LAW NOT APPLICABLE IN I.N.A. CASE'

(Continued from Page 9)

dian Army Act, you are justified by Law in considering the rules of International Law because 'prima facie' you are charged with the duty of administering justice according to the Indian Army Act and the laws in force in British India."

BRITISH v. INTERNATIONAL LAW

"It has been argued strenuously by Defence that courts in England are bound by law to consider International Law in the dispensation of justice on the question before you. The gist of the contention of Defence on this point is that all such rules of customary International Law as are either universally recognised or have at any rate received the assent of this country are part of the Law of the Land; and therefore, that this court should also consider the rules of international law as explained by Defence in the dispensation of justice in this case. It will be for you to decide whether courts in England, or as a matter of fact those in British India, are bound by Law to consider unequivocally rules of Internal Law. It has been asserted by the prosecution that British Law does not permit consideration of International Law in a question affecting the State and its own subject."

Defence had argued that the accused were entitled to rely on Section 79 of the I.P.C. whereby an accused might plead that his acts were justified by Law. The words "justified by Law" were, according to Defence, to be interpreted as "justified by International Law" while according to the Prosecution the word "Law" meant the Law in force in British India and no other law.

"HIGH TREASON"

The prosecution had argued that the accused owed a duty of Allegiance to the King as Indian Commissioned Officers and also owed such a duty of Allegiance as natural born subjects of His Majesty the King. A breach of such a duty of Allegiance might amount to an offence of waging war, as defined in Section 121 of the I.P.C., and also might amount to an offence called high treason according to English Law. The prosecution asserted that the accused committed a breach of duty of the Allegiance they owed to the King in making war, which they in fact did, even though according to them it was a war for the liberation of their country.

It had been suggested by Defence that the accused and others, who were similarly placed with them in Singapore were surrendered to the Japanese by the British who failed to protect them, that on such surrender as prisoners of war in the peculiar circumstances of the case, they as Indians were faced with the proposition of saving their country from the Japanese and were obliged to take up arms to free it, that in so doing they were justified according to International Law in throwing off the duty of Allegiance they owed to the King in favour of what they owed to the country, and that in so doing they had not committed any offence, be it called an offence of high treason of waging war.

Reliance was placed on the American Declaration of Independence when the duty of Allegiance to the King of Great Britain was thrown off by the people of America in favour of Allegiance to their country. In view of that instance, it has been argued that the accused were freed from the duty of Allegiance they owed to the King when they took an oath of Allegiance to the Provisional Government of Free India, who has made a similar Proclamation of Independence. Defence further contended that there was no obligation whatever which prevented a prisoner of war from fighting on his own for the liberty of his own country and no question of being guilty of breach of any duty of Allegiance arose in such circumstances.

ESSENCE OF TREASON

"In other words," said Col. Kerin, "a right to throw off their Allegiance to the Crown has been claimed by Defence under a so-called rule of International Law, which I must point out has not been substantiated by any authority on International Law. It is true that there is no such thing as high treason defined in any act of British India, but the whole law of offences against the State is codified in the Indian Penal Code. The essence of treason is an offence against the State. High Treason has been defined as an offence committed against the duty of Allegiance."

The essence of waging war against the King is that the offence is against the duty of Allegiance. It is nevertheless an offence against the State.

In considering therefore one of the elements of the offence of waging war, namely a breach of the duty of Allegiance to the King, you may consider the aspects discussed above."

ADVICE TO COURT

Having "carefully considered all the arguments and authorities cited by both sides on this subject," Col. Kerin advised: "In my view, this Court as constituted has not an unfettered discretion in the matter of admissibility of International Law, and its applicability to the facts of this case. In so thinking, I am bound to point out, however, that for weighty reasons, you might disregard my advice and come to a different conclusion."

Col. Kerin proceeded to sum up the evidence on the charges against the accused, observing, "I must now consider the evidence on the charges without reference to International Law, but I must remind you that if you should come to a conclusion in favour of the accused on the propositions based upon International Law as argued by both sides and explained by me then you will have no need to consider what follows."

Summing up evidence on the charges against the accused, the Judge-Advocate said:

"All three accused are jointly charged in the first charge under Section 41 of the Indian Army Act, with committing the civil offence of Waging War against the King, contrary to Section 121 of the I.P.C."

"There is one important matter to which I am bound to draw your attention as bearing upon all charges. I do not know how you will regard those prosecution witnesses who joined the I.N.A. and took part with the three accused in the various transactions set out in the charge sheet and with the same object in view, whatever it may have been. I can only say this, that, if at any time you should consider that they were accomplices, i.e. guilty associates in crime, then it is my duty to point out to you the danger of convicting upon any charge upon the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice."

"TORTURE" OF PRISONERS' FACT OR FICTION?

Referring to evidence concerning harassment and ill-treatment of Indian prisoners of war in Malaya, which were alleged to have been carried out to force them to join the I.N.A. Col. Kerin said "It is common both to Prosecution and Defence alike that whatever be the relevancy of this aspect of the case, there is not and there never has been the least suggestion that these three accused were ever personally engaged in the ill-treatment of prisoners or even that they were at any time present when men were tortured or ill-treated. The real issue for your consideration is whether these instances of ill-treatment are fact or fiction and whether, if they are true, they were so notorious at the time that there can be no reasonable doubt that the accused knew of them."

MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Summing up evidence on the Organisation of the I.N.A. and the activities of the three accused as members of the I.N.A. Col. Kerin said that Defence did not deny that the accused joined the I.N.A. and took part in operations against the Allies. "All the accused, however, stress that the I.N.A. were purely a voluntary army, composed of willing volunteers, and that they were throughout actuated by the highest motives of patriotism. Motive, of course, cannot excuse an act, if it is criminal, but at the same time, you accept what the accused say—and it is not denied—then if the accused were to be convicted you might consider that weighty mitigating circumstances exist in all the circumstances of the case."

Dealing with the four charges of murder against Lt. Dhillon, Col. Kerin said that the case for the Prosecution was that all the four men—Hari Singh, Dul Chaud, Daryao Singh and Dharam Singh—were shot on the orders of Lt. Dhillon at one and the same time. Even if the Court believed the Prosecution witnesses, Gian Singh and Abdul Hafiz Khan, that Lt. Dhillon caused four men to be shot, Col. Kerin said, "first there must be adequate, direct or circumstantial evidence of the identity of the four men shot as will convince you that they were in fact Hari Singh, Dul Chaud, Daryao Singh and Dharam Singh. The burden of proof on the Prosecution will not be discharged by their merely proving that four unidentified men were shot on that day. Secondly, you must be satisfied on adequate and admissible evidence that Lt. Dhillon caused the death of Hari Singh, Dulchand, Daryao Singh and Dharam Singh res-

pectively—that the death of these men, in fact, took place."

"NOT IDENTIFIED"

As to the first point, neither of the two Prosecution witnesses had in any way identified the four men. But there were on record two crime reports, not counterparts in that they differed in detail, although both contained in the heading, the names of sepoys, Hari Singh Dulchand, Daryao Singh and Dharam Singh. Lt. Nag who produced both the documents state that the words in both exhibits "remanded for divisional comd's trial" and the signatures were in the handwriting of Lt. Dhillon. Under Lt. Dhillon's signatures at the foot of each report were the figures (6/3/1945) which was the approximate date averred in the particulars of the charge as being the date of the alleged murders. The Counsel for the prosecution, said Col. Kerin, had suggested that the crime reports, together with Lt. Dhillon's words (deposed to by the witnesses) at the time of the shooting and the circumstances pointing to that transaction having the character and appearance of a judicial execution, established the identity of the four men alleged to have been shot."

Counsel for Prosecution had in addition asked the Court to accept as evidence of identity and proof of death the special order of the day signed by Capt. Shah Nawaz which stated that these four men were duly executed. "But," said Col. Kerin, "I am bound to advise you that what Shah Nawaz says in reference to this execution in that order cannot be regarded by you as evidence of these matters. Inasmuch as Captain Shah Nawaz has not been charged with these murders, and whatever he may have stated about them on paper at some time or other at a time when he was not on oath before this Court, is not in evidence before you."

DID THEY DIE BY SHOOTING?

If the Court come to the conclusion that those particular four men were shot, then the Court must further decide whether they died, for without proof of death there could be no conviction for murder. Nursing Sepoy Abdul Hafiz Khan had deposed that after the prisoners had been shot by Hidayatullah and Kalu Ram, they fell down but were not dead because he saw them moving. Then Lt. Dhillon ordered Sher Singh to put one or two more bullets into them and Sher Singh did so. Thereafter witness did not see them moving."

Then a Captain Lee went up to the bodies, examined them and said something to Lt. Dhillon. Afterwards Lt. Dhillon ordered the bodies to be buried. Abdul Hafiz Khan did not see them being buried."

Lt. Dhillon stated in his Defence "It is true that I committed four men for trial on charges of desertion and attempting to communicate with the enemy."

"ORDERS NEVER EXECUTED"

It is, however, quite untrue that these men were shot at my instance or under my orders. On the day and at the time they are said to have been shot, I was confined to bed and unable to move. In fact the sentences of death passed on these men were subsequently remitted by the Divisional Commander and were never executed. Counsel for Defence had produced a letter written by Lt. Dhillon dated March 6, 1945, stating that he felt very weak, so weak as he had never felt before throughout his life."

Col. Kerin said that supposing the Court considered that the identity of the four persons named in the charge sheet was linked with the four men alleged to have been shot, but that on the evidence the Court was not satisfied that their death had been satisfactorily proved, there was then for the Court's consideration whether it would be justified in bringing in a special finding of attempted murder on any or all of the charges."

The four charges of abetment of murder against Capt. Saghal, the Judge-Advocate said, were laid in respect of the abetment of the alleged murder of the four sepoys Hari Singh Dul Chaud, Daryao Singh and Dharam Singh. The Court's verdict on those four charges would

Singled Out For Gun Shot

Death Of Student Described As "Murder On Part Of Agents Of Government"

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 29. (U.P.I.): Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., (Central), President, Mahakoshal Atrocities Enquiry Committee, in the course of a statement to the Press refers to the death of August 15, 1942, of Udaichand, a young matriculate student of Mandla and characterises his death as "murder on the part of the agents of the Government". Seth Govind Das further alleges they the father or the dead boy was forced to sign a declaration that Udaichand was in the mob, while according to evidence, he was in fact standing all alone in the school compound.

Proceeding, Seth Govind Das says that he examined more than 40 witnesses who were present on the spot and all of them testify to the story that the boy was not in the mob and that he was singled out for gun shot as "he raised his shirt", simultaneously declaring that "the police may shoot him if they like".

Concluding, Seth Govind Das demands appointment of a non-official commission to enquire in the incident.

depend to a certain extent, on the view it took of the evidence in the charges of murder against Lt. Dhillon.

Analysing the evidence, the Judge-Advocate said "Captain Saghal's connection with these charges purports to be through the crime reports, without which there would be no material evidence against him. If therefore, you should reject the authenticity of these reports, there would be no 'prima facie' case against him." Captain Saghal had stated that the four sepoys were found guilty and sentenced to death under the I. N. A. Act but that the sentences were not carried out, the convicts, like many others, who were similarly sentenced about that time, having been pardoned on their expressing regret and giving an assurance not to misbehave in future."

"Do you consider," asked Col. Kerin, "that the crime reports, if you accept them, together with the accused's (Saghal's) admission constitute instigation or incitement to Dhillon to murder these four men, regardless whether the sentence was carried out, and assuming in fact, that it was never put into effect, if the Court should come to such a conclusion said Col. Kerin, it might consider itself justified in bringing in a special finding or findings."

On the charge of abetment of murder against Capt. Shah Nawaz Khan, the Judge-Advocate said that the supporting particulars averred that on or about March 29, 1945, Capt. Shah Nawaz Khan abetted the murder by one Khazin Shah and one Aya Singh of Gunner Mohd. Hussain."

Capt. Shah Nawaz Khan said in his statement "It is in fact wrong that I sentenced him to death of that he was shot in execution of a sentence passed by Mr. Mohd. Hussain and his companions were only in, formally produced before me, there being no crime report drawn up. I only very strongly admonished Mohd. Hussain, and told him that he had committed an offence for which he could and should be shot."

PROOF OF DEATH.

Summing up the evidence, Col. Kerin said "if you are not satisfied as to Proof of death, you cannot convict the accused of an offence under I.S.C. Section 109, which requires that the Act abetted should have been committed in consequence of the abetment."

Provided however that you were satisfied that Shah Nawaz abetted Khazin Shah and Aya Singh to murder Gunner Mohd. Hussain and that you were convinced beyond reasonable doubt of the identity of that man, you could then consider a special finding of guilty of a charge under I. P. C. Section 115."

At the suggestion of the Judge-Advocate, the President, Major-General Blackland, closed the Court for consideration of its finding. The Court will meet again on Dec. 31, 1945.

A quick remedy for FILARIA

ARSENO-TYPHOID

ARSENO-TYPHOID has been successfully used since 1928 in FILARIAL FEVER, ELEPHANTOID LEG, HAND and every form of filaria.



CALCUTTA CLINICAL RESEARCH
6, Chowringhee Road CALCUTTA.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

While statesmen plan for a new world order Europe is hammering out its destiny in a thousand and one ways.

Reuter correspondents give you to-day these domestic sidelights on the European scene—the background to the news.

In Paris, city of perfumes and grace, Chicago-type gangsters have given the police a tough problem—in Italy the people of the north are glowering at the people of the South—a Madrid dispatch lifts the mask on Spain

A Paris Wages

"Little War"

(FROM MONTAGUE TAYLOR)

Paris: The battle between the special police of Paris and crooks of almost every nationality has of late become more than mere battle of wits.

Police and crooks alike have lost their lives when, during a lightning police swoop, the rattle of machine-guns and the spit of revolvers have marked the final stand of one gang or another that has found itself cornered with no escape possible.

In one recent sudden and all-enveloping comb-out of the city and its suburbs, more than 4,250 persons were closely examined by the police. As a result, eight found themselves facing charges varying from robber, to drug trafficking, while fifty others had to submit to further investigation by the police.

A Running Battle

The same night there was a running machinegun battle along the Seine embankment between fleeing gangsters and pursuing police. It started when a car coming up to the barricade erected by the police ignored all signals, increased its pace and crashed through. The police fired. A return volley came from the car, fast disappearing down the main boulevard. But the police car, always ready for such developments, was hot on its trail.

The chase ended just over the river. There was one dying gangster in the car. The others made their get-away, leaving few clues behind them. The car was a stolen one with fictitious number plates. Not a scrap of paper was found on the body of the shot gangster to give any hint of identification.

Two nights later, the police were exchanging shots with a motorcyclist. The chase lasted for nearly two miles but this time they got their man... and clues which solved the mystery of hundreds of petrol coupons and hundreds of food tickets which had been missing.

This campaign to clean up "The Gay City" began quietly and without fuss. It has steadily increased in intensity until now, the gangsters, with most of their strongholds penetrated, realise that it is a fight to a finish.

Apaches At Large

The liberation of Paris brought in its wake a great trek of "recruits" to the dark and vicious corners of the city's underworld—young men who had learned to exploit the black-market as an easy and remunerative means of living. To these have been added hundreds of army deserters, many of whom are not unknown to the Chicago and New York police, together with undesirables from all over Europe, who in the general confusion of a country returning to itself, found little difficulty in slipping into the city.

Many of the American Army deserters have even brought their

American gangster names with their guns.

Northern Italy

Glowers At South

(FROM CECIL SPRIGGE)

When times are hard and burdens and sacrifices have to be shared throughout the nation then the fact that Italy has been a unified nation for barely three generations stands out as a stark reality.

Today, at the beginning of one of Italy's hardest winters, northern Italy and southern Italy glower at each other. Southern Italy, which very old men can still remember as the independent Kingdom of Naples, fears and expects that the North, with its bustling spirit and closer contacts with the outside world, is getting and keeping for itself all the assistance and relief that comes into Italy.

When recently the Italian Government drew up and sent to the Allies a list of requirements for Italy's economic reconstruction, the press of the South at once detected favouri-

tism for the needs of the north.

In the eyes of the Southerners, the north is the home of the highly protected industries which overcharge the south for ploughs, boots and everything else needed by rural workers. It is also the home of boisterous political agitation whether of the Right or the Left.

In the eyes of the north, the South is the home of absentee landlords, tyrannical policemen and crafty criminals.

The South accuses the North of creating noisy parties like Fascism on the partisans which claim to be its opposite.

The North accuses the South of turning every political movement into a conspiracy in which the distinction between politics and gangsterism is thin.

When the Allies were held up at the "Gustav Line", between Naples and Rome, through the winter of 1943-'44, Rome seemed to belong to the North. In fact, as soon as Rome was liberated, Marshal Badoglio's government was forced to resign, not least because it had travelled up to Rome with the Allies from the South.

Po Against The Tiber

A year later, with the liberation of Milan, Rome had fallen back into the more natural position of being regarded as part of the south. Three-fifths of the population in fact live well to the north of the capital. Italy north of the Gothic line had remained for an additional year under German and fascist domination, and with its compact, well-organised resistance movement had developed an overwhelming sense of distance from the south, including Rome.

The change of Government—from Ivanoe Bonomi to Ferruccio Parri signified descent of the North upon Rome to take the lead. In fact, Bonomi and most of his ministers were northerners; but the Ministry had been formed in Rome and the North regarded this cabinet as com-

promised by all the typical faults of the South—easygoing intellectual instead of practical and steeped in intrigue.

Baiting The Bull

(FROM ROBERT PAPWORTH)

The apparent collective submission of the Spanish people to the present regime is deceptive.

Whether or not all the rumours of acts of rebellion, sabotage, guerilla activities, plots and counterplots can be substantiated—and many of them cannot—the very fact that such rumours circulate with increasing force shows that the apparent submission of the people does not reflect their true attitude.

It is rather a mental attitude born of the spiritual and political inertia which is the direct of the result of the Regime's attempt to eliminate public opinion and the political parties. And in that lie two great mistakes of General Franco's government—first their failure to realise that by suppressing public opinion they would lose their only criterion for judging the true feeling of the country and thus their only protection against political pitfalls; and secondly their belief that they could suppress the political parties without at the same time driving underground many worthwhile ideas, passions and ideals.

Paying The Piper

The regime is now paying for those mistakes. For while the vigorous minority of ideas, passions and ideals went underground to emerge as the Opposition, the weak majority proved incapable of forming themselves into an active cohesive body of public opinion which might have defended the regime.

Politically active Spaniards inside the country today can be divided into two groups—the Franco-Falangists who are determined to uphold the present regime and its Falangist inspired organisations; and the

(Continued on Page 18).

USE A GODREJ SOAP FOR SHAVING TOO!

An elaborate manufacturing process, meticulous blending of the various ingredients, the testing and selection of pure vegetable oils (exclusively used in Godrej toiletries) are characteristic of Godrej shaving soaps, as of Godrej toilet soaps.—The emollient Vegetable Oil Lather—devoid of even a trace of irritating free-alkali—will have a two-fold tonic effect on the skin: prepare the ground for a smooth, easy shave to the toughest of growths, and, secondly, give a soothing after-shave feeling to even sensitive skins. And you don't have to lather often, because the profuse, creamy lather stays on firm and saves time. Use a Godrej soap—Stick or Round—for shaving, too, and keep your face well-groomed, just as you keep your skin clean and healthy with one or other of the Godrej Vegetable Toilet-Soaps.

Godrej
Shaving Stick & Shaving Round

Stick also available in TIN CONTAINER

GODREJ SOAPS, LTD.—Bombay: P. O. Jacob Circle.
Ahmedabad: Manek Chowk—Depot for Gujrat, Kathiawad and Cutch.

ATTENTION, please!

GODREJ SOAPS, LTD. do NOT manufacture or sell washing soaps. Soaps other than the toilet soaps, listed in the panel above, are NOT the products of this company.

REWARD £ 500

You Can Be YOUNG
IN 24 HOURS

"OTOGEN" (VITAMIN TONIC) makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. It is useful for loss of vigour, impure blood, mental and physical exhaustion. It gives good appetite and increases weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. The roses return to your cheeks and your appearance is improved 100%. The brilliance and lustre on your face will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. OTOGEN improves your looks puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It darkens the whitish grey hair permanently for life and gives natural new teeth to the old men.

OTOGEN was tried in SWITZERLAND upon an emaciated male patient aged above 100 years. Only by one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation that patient of 100 years age gained the wealth of a 30 years young man and has recently married a young wife. The actors and actresses of HOLLYWOOD are active, young looking and charming by the use of this medicine even at an advanced age of 80 and 90 years and they are enthusiastically working on the stages. The use of OTOGEN by females in their prime of life guarantees up to the last days of life neverfading charms of youth and preserves school-girl complexion all along. For Males in their period of youth Orogen wards off premature old age. retains the jet black hair, a bloomy face and a robust health throughout and makes one feel and look several years younger than the actual age

OTOGEN was once put in a glass tumbler for a long time and that GLASS TUMBLER turned to be an unbreakable one and could not actually be broken to pieces though severe strokes had been blown on the same. It has been tested and approved by thousands and thousands in ENGLAND and is now available in India. Commence taking 'OTOGEN' immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel and appreciate the effects of taking OTOGEN.

In order to popularise OTOGEN in India the price is to be Rs. 5/- only for a very short period. after some time its original price of Rs. 30/- will be charged. Order to-day for tomorrow may be too late as there is limited stock

GUARANTEE:—A Cash Reward of £500 shall be awarded to any scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of (THIS) most wonderful invention

NOTE:—Unlike other Rejuvenators "Otofen" is the only one of its kind which yields equally splendid results even in the extremes of heat of Tropical Summers as in winter or any other mild and temperate climate.

Under the burning heat of summer Sun when you are at Zero. Otofen is also an Excellent Restorative.

NOTE: For speedy and permanent results please use our ROYAL OTOGEN containing extra strong, rare, and costly ingredients.

Prepared for Ruling Chiefs, Princes, Nobles and High-Class Gentry.

Price Rs. 25/- per box. Packing and Postage Free.

(Royal Otofen contains double the quantity than the ordinary Otofen).

OTOGEN LABORATORIES

27, NICHOLSON ROAD, LAHORE.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Bombay Stockists:—

1. Marshall & Co., 171, Hornby Road, Bombay; 2. M/s Perry & Co., Ltd. Grant Road, Bombay 7; 3. M/s P Harkison-das & Co., Ltd. 314-316, Lamington Road, Bombay; 4. M/s Vora Bros., Princess Street, Bombay; 5. M/s Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Junction, Bombay; 6. P Ramanlal & Co., Princess St., Bombay; 7. M/s Akbarally Ebrahimji, Sir P Mehta Road, Bombay; 8. M/s Atlantic Stores, Colaba Causeway, Bombay; 9. M/s Powells Limited, Lamington Road, Bombay 4; 10. The Grand Pharmacy, Charni Road, Tram Junction, Bombay; 11. The Oriental Pharmacy, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4; 12. M/s Jethalal Monji & Co., Lalbaug, Bombay 12; 13. The Lalbaug Pharmacy, Post No 12, Bombay; 14. M/s D Macedo & Co., 250-51, Main Road, Poona 1; 15. M/s Mannu & Co Chemist, Surat; 16. M/s Chimanlal Chunilal & Co., Chemist, Princess St., Bombay 17. The Cosmopolitan Stores, opp. J. J. Hospital, Bombay 8

FREE CONSULTATION

We have also made arrangements for the treatment of all complicated diseases by a qualified Medical Authority where personal attention is devoted to every individual case.

Consultation Hours:—Week days 6 to 9 P.M., Sundays 3 to 6 p.m.

Those who cannot attend personally, may send details of their diseases and they will be given Free Consultation.

All our Remedies are tried and admitted effective by thousands of sufferers



Meena in Fancholi's forthcoming "Shahar Se Door."

FORTHCOMING INDIAN FILMS

"VALMIKI"

Bhal G. Pendharkar's "Valmiki", a chapter of mythology, will be released early next year. Shanta Apte and Prithviraj share stellar honours and are supported by veteran Baburao Pendharkar in this picture.

Bhal Pendharkar's next subject will be Mahratha history's most famous figure: Shivaji—the 'mountain rat' of the Deccan.

SWARNALATA AGAIN

One of the busiest actresses in Indian filmdom, Swarnalata will soon be seen in Jamuna Productions' "Ratan", which is said to be a social story embellished with music by Nausad with the lyrics of Mubarak. Wasti the 'bhiti' of "Ek-din-ka-Sultan" plays the male lead in a cast consisting of old favourites such as Gulab, Azurie and Rajkumari Shukla.

NATIONAL'S "INQUALAB"

A colourful story of medieval India relating the misdeeds of an opulent tyrant against his poverty-stricken subjects, is reported to be already on the sets of National Studios, which, for the present, at least, have decided not to reveal the cast composed of practically unknown players.

MODERN COMEDY

Anjalidevi and Pahari Sanyal are the chief players in Acharya's forthcoming comedy, "Paristaan" which is a kind of skit on feminine idealism. This picture will be the next change at the Swastik

NEW STAR

A new star is said to have risen in the film firmament—Veera who plays the feminine lead opposite Ashok Kumar in Filmistan's "Shikari."

Let us hope that this second Filmistan venture carries more promise of success than their first, "Chal-chal-re-nav-javan" which did not 'chall' very long at the Roxy.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER



Recipient of many Gold Medals & Certificates from Mahara Jas Judges and notable Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 5/- 8 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kalyan M. SRINIVASACHARIAR "Chandrika" 2-B Eldams Road Teynampet P O Madras.

MODERN FACTORIES

Buildings & Machinery
Planned in Association

with

London Consultants

McKenzies

Tel. Nos. 60007-8-9

AMICOLIN

A most powerful and highly effective scientific remedy for weakness.

AMICOLIN is a scientific remedy par excellence for weakness of all kinds. The choicest and harmless medicinal substances of ancient and modern science have been used in its composition. The active principle of each of these substances is reputed to be very efficacious to rejuvenate the dead centres. It is in the form of cream. Literature free Price per Tube Rs 5/-. Postage extra

AMIN & ISMAIL LTD.
80 Colootola Street, Calcutta.

SPORTS JOTTINGS FROM HERE AND THERE

(Continued from Page 7)

Vithal, withdraw also from the all-India Championship. The fact that thereby they let down their fair partners in mixed doubles, who hailed from other provinces did not seem to carry any weight with them. I am willing to grant that the disgruntleds had some reasonable grounds for their grouse. But isn't it their duty, particularly as sportsmen, to see the other side of the case?

The Tournament Committee of the B.P.T.T.A. including its President, tried their utmost to accommodate the disgruntled players within reasonable limits. But unfortunately they were all adamant. "Non-co-operation" appears to be their slogan. Evidently they did not see the difficulties in the way of the organisers of the tournaments. If the running of these competitions is such an easy matter, I fail to understand why the other provinces did not undertake this responsibility all these years but dumped it on Bombay. To make matters worse, these are the very people who are supposed to rule the All-India body, being the representatives of the various provinces. Although the Tournament Committee had every right to scratch the players who refused to play, I am sure the latter are not likely to keep quiet when they meet in the National Council. It remains to be seen what stand they take in it.

PENTANGULAR ON LAST LEGS!

All those who have fondly cherished the Pentangular Cricket Tournament to their bosom all these years must be exceedingly disappointed at the refusal of some of the most prominent players in the country to take in it any more. The latest to join the ranks of Amarnath, C. S. Nayudu and C. T. Sarwate are Vijay Hazare, Amir Elahi, Gul Mahomed and Hemu Adhikari. It may be due to the influence exerted by the Gaekwad under whose employ they are at present. Whether by conviction or exigency of the situation they have dropped out it is immaterial at the moment, although I would very much like the former to be the case. The fact now glares at the face of the communalists that their beloved festival is losing all its importance and glamour. Why don't they bury the vicious thing altogether and go whole hog for the zonal tournament. It will do everybody a lot of good.

BEHIND THE HEADLINES

(Continued from Page 17)

anti-Franquists, recruited from both left and right wings, who are equally determined to abolish the regime.

Both now appear to realise the mistake of having abolished the political parties, and rumours are even current that Senor Jose Antonio Giron, the Labour Minister, wants to form a Workers Party. These rumours follow an anti-capitalist speech which he made recently to boot and shoe industry workers at a factory colony in Vall d'Uxo.

While the Franco-Falangists have the advantage of control of the press, the anti-Franquists benefit from the presence in their ranks of more staid politicians who, whether they intend or hope to return to the political arena or not, are now willing to put their experience at the service of the Opposition.—REUTER.

Bhagat Singh AND HIS COMRADES

Pages From Our Revolutionary History

by AJOY GHOSH

As. 8.

BHAGAT SINGH, the legendary hero; JATIN DAS who laid down his life in the famous hunger-strike; CHANDRASEKHAR AZAD who died in action; KISHORE LAL JAIDEV KAPOOR, GAYA PRASAD, SHIV VARMA, who are yet serving life-sentences in the Indian Jails—the heroic sons of India who struck terror in the hearts of Imperialism and its lackeys. Read this story of their lives—the men and the revolutionaries—written by their comrade-in-arms and co-accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, Ajoy Kumar Ghosh. PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, Raj Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

*Let us talk
it over—*

To-day is the last but one day of the old year which has been too full of milk queues, bus queues and even cloth queues. So naturally the New Year, and the year of grace 1946, rises before us in the shape of a really capital, giant Q!

What will the New Year bring in for us—more buses, better saris, skirts and 'shalwars' and real wheat bread? Will it see the end of black market and trading in spurious goods which had put to test our discerning eye and ability for making a bargain? Shall we be able to travel more and with the whole household—have we not been doing that for years on end? What about 'lebensraum'—more space to live—in our city which is now called Greater Bombay.

But these are all expectations from others! What about our own intentions? Shall we promise ourselves a streamlined figure, a healthy liver or a well-informed mind? Of course anyone of these will mean taking a decision from now on; as there's only a day to prepare a plan or programme for the coming year; And to put it into practice one has to make a few resolutions. Good lord! Why that sly smile? Are you wary of resolutions or are you afraid of breaking the resolutions?

Well, well, let's not decide not to walk just for the fear of getting a fall—does the child ever mind those really good falls on the buttocks or the knees or even the face when it first attempts to walk? So, let's make resolutions even if to break them, for by our very failure we can measure the height we had aimed to reach. 'Tis sheer cowardice to scoff at making resolutions by declaring that "the road to Hell is paved with good intentions"—I would rather go to hell with good intentions than keep marking time at the heavenly portals with no intentions at all!!!

Victory and Christmas seem to have come to us with vengeance. What has happened to the thousands and thousands of Bombay's girl students who assert their presence in buzzing trains and trams, or make known their appreciation in the dark and smoke filled cinema houses, or mark a glorious trail on sports fields.

With what great hopes I went to the Bombay city girls' students' conference to see their fresh eager faces and hear their spirited voices giving vent to their complaints and demanding equal opportunities and rights to play their rightful role in social, political, economic and cultural life of the nation. In keeping with the city's girl students' reputation—are they not much talked of in the old-fashioned and less cosmopolitan schools and colleges of Nasik, Ahmedabad, Poona and even Karachi?—I thought they would crowd in their thousands at their conference at Gilder Tank Maidan on Monday the 24th. But there were hardly a couple of hundred at the conference, looking almost bored with the words that were pouring from the loud-speakers. Where had they all gone to?—Not to the Women's Conference in Hyderabad! Perhaps they were enjoying their vacation lolling in bed or were they celebrating Victory Day and Christmas—but what Christmas and whose Victory? They could not have forgotten 1942 when they faced tear gas, lathi charge and even police firing which is still ringing in our ears? Surely they cannot belie themselves.

It was the first convention of the Girl Students Conference which is a part and parcel of the All India Students' Conference and it was specially called to enable a greater number of girls to take enthusiastic part in the deliberations and to consider the special problems of girl students. There was a forlorn look about the Conference and Miss Kantawala, the Chairman of the reception committee, was in fine pickles to secure at the eleventh hour someone to preside at the convention, as all the women

Be Yourself

There Is Something Of The Jekyll And Hyde In Each Of Us

BY FRANCIS FOSTER
(The Novelist)

Quite frequently nowadays we hear of cases of so-called split personality—of people not being responsible for their actions because of a queer psychological disturbance which results in the Jekyll-and-Hyde phenomenon.

The truth is we all consist of two persons in one, which is to say that a human being is a duality. So long as the one part of a man is completely identified with the other, all is well, but when, as commonly happens, they are not, a harmonious happy life is impossible.

The proud, the poseurs and the people who are intent all the time on keeping up appearances are examples of split personality to some degree. What actually happens to a man of any of those types is that one part of

of the other? Only if he is, can you be really happy. Self-deception, or attempts to present your real self falsely to the world can only result in eventual misery, for it causes, psychologically, a permanent cleavage between the two parts of yourself.

The happy man is he whose two selves are really united, the one being completely identified with the other, and who is, as a result, perfectly natural and real. To such a man a proper humility is perfectly natural and never seems to be a pose of holiness. Moreover fear—the basis of all worry—is impossible to him.

Probably, however, it is quite impossible for the "persons" in the intelligent man to be wholly united in one of all time. The nature of our



himself is separated from the other and regards that other as a separate person. In such a state he looks upon himself, and, for the world's benefit, either exaggerates or covers up the appearance of his supposed quality or weakness.

Thus if he is full of pride in himself he will exaggerate any qualities he may have; if he is a poseur he will pretend to be something he isn't, and if he is intent on "keeping up appearances", he will hide his poverty or vice or his lack of domestic harmony by assuming an appearance that is definitely false.

These are all extreme cases, yet in some degree we all suffer from this ability to split our personality. It is the penalty of being human! It is impossible for the lesser creation, and even for primitive types of mankind, to have this ability. The more developed, the more "civilised" we be, the more apt we are to be dual in personality.

It is this duality that enables us to appraise and judge ourselves, or, it would be impossible to see ourselves as others see us unless we were able to stand clear of ourselves, so to speak, and thus look on ourselves from the outside.

Excellent Thing

Hence this duality is an excellent thing if it is properly exercised. It is only when we do not see ourselves dispassionately, or when, having seen ourselves dispassionately, we try to disguise ourselves from the world that things go wrong, for then we are creating an unreality. The lack of harmony, the attempt at self-deception that results is the cause of morbid shyness, self-consciousness, vanity, hypocrisy etc., and even if it does not handicap us in our relationship with others it has a profoundly unhappy result on ourselves.

Are you really yourself? Do you really know yourself? Is the second person in your duality really a mirror

leaders were away from Bombay. Despite all the handicaps, the conference was carried through with the help of boy students who proved good comrades of the girls who, let us hope with Mr. Prabhakar Kunte who had the honour of presiding will be more enthusiastic during the All-India convention which is to be held in Lahore in May 1946.

—Leela.



Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of All India Women's Conference which met at Hyderabad on Friday.

lack of voluntariness and does nothing to set himself free; then the lack of unity between his two selves is going to result in mischief.

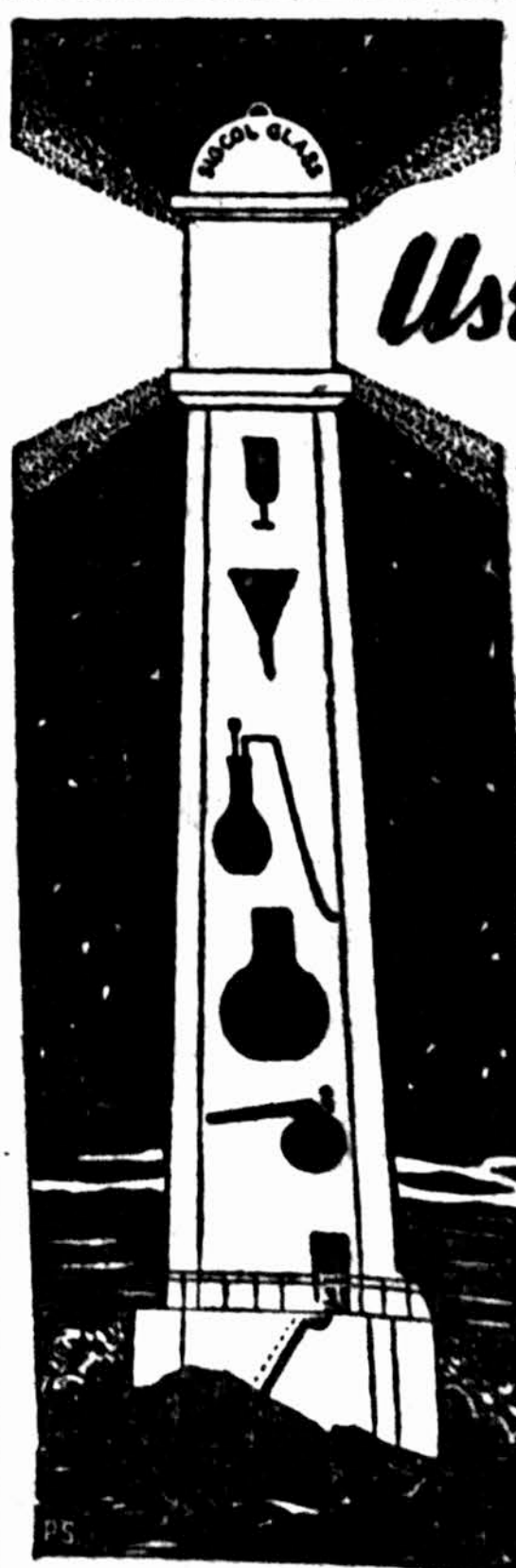
The importance of being true to oneself cannot be overestimated. There is nothing more disastrous to inward peace than being conscious of living a lie.

When you know that you are wrong in some respect and yet lack the courage and resolution or humility to put the matter right, you set up what is called a "conflict" in your mind, and this results very often in nervous derangement which is capable of disturbing the health of the body and thus causing physical illness.

"Conscience makes cowards of us all," and what is conscience but the recognition by one "self" of something evil in the other, a recognition that separates the two selves into accuser and accused until the cause of disunity is removed?

When a man is accused of crime in a court of law and he defends himself by pleading a split personality, what he is actually doing is to plead that he has effectively made his two selves separate entities by deliberately ignoring the reproach of his own conscience. This is not to say that his mind has not become unhinged; what it means is that he was not born with a split personality or acquired it by accident, but that he fostered that condition in himself by his own folly.

If you recognise that your consciousness is split, that is nothing to worry about: on the contrary, it is an indication that you are highly developed. But if you value your peace of mind and your health do not let the two "persons" in yourself be at variance. Let your "other self" be your dictator and obey him in all things.



For better results ...
For better economy
Use **SIGCOL**
GLASS

NEUTRAL GLASS
APPARATUSES

In all laboratories where scientific investigations have to be carried out with utmost precision efficiency is at a premium in every department. Nothing but the very latest equipment can give the best results. Sigcolglass appliances are particularly suited for this type of Scientific research.

The
**SCIENTIFIC INDIAN
GLASS CO., LTD.**
29, WATERLOO STREET
CALCUTTA

Foundations Of Peace

Foundations of Peace by K. T. Shah (Vora and Co., Publishers, Bombay 2)

Prof. Shah is a prolific and versatile writer. In this book he has analysed the problem of the foundations of peace and the new world order basing his discussions on the points made in the Atlantic Charter and Four Freedoms, Dumbarton Oaks, Malta and Frisco conferences. He has written a running commentary on their good and weak points. Then finally he has given his solution of the needs of the world order and of the place of India therein.

According to him the roots of war lie in personal greed and desire for domination, and also national greed and desire for exploitation. Unless these are eliminated or fully centralised no peace can come. The brute man and the brute nation—these are the two evils. How can they be cured? Shah wants to show the way. He traces the economic factor as the most important cause which has to be considered primarily. It is the mainspring of all international jealousies. He wants an effective world machinery to settle differences, to prevent resort to violence, and to create constant co-operation for the good of all. He wants to remove economic inequality and consequent political and ideological conflicts which are based on it.

He suggests the main foundations of peace to be (1) equality and guarantee of the sovereign nations of the world, (2) social justice and equality to individuals. He condemns the present individualist, unequal, competitive socials—After examining all

the proposals and principles of the Allied Nations, he finds that there are a number of defects left in their "United Nations Charter" and the new organisation contemplated by it. According to him the chief need is a super sovereign world federation. The projected organisation at Frisco is full of short comings. The organisation is an association of independent units, not a federation of all world states. There is marked inequality among its bigger and smaller units. It postulates absolute sovereignty of member-states in their domestic affairs. There is no police force of its own to compel respect for its decisions. Its working depends upon the friendship and co-operation of the big powers. It therefore seems unlikely that peace will be maintained under such an organisation.

Shah wants a super-sovereign world federation. He thinks that the association of United Nations as fashioned at San Francisco will not suffice by itself to prevent resuscitation of the imperialist idea and war. He suggests, a common world citizenship, redistribution of world population, fundamental rights of individuals, etc. Then he outlines his proposals for India in post-war reconstruction. India is to be an equal partner in world organisation, and her internal problems are to be solved on democratic and security principles.

Shah has given in the end a text of United Nations charter. The book is good as far as it goes. It is primarily descriptive, secondly critical and thirdly suggestive.

But it suffers from want of boldness



in criticising the very conceptions of nations, peoples or states. If you want a world order, you must divorce the conception of politics and economics as group possessions of sovereign nations. The world does not consist of exclusive nations or states but of plural societies and groups, and they must be reorganised for security and economic purposes on territorial lines. For cultural purposes the units will be or can be much smaller. But political and economic purposes they cannot be the states as they are. Simply by advocating limited sovereigns—of all states as they are, the problem of peace and world state cannot be solved.

We want now more functional and regional organisations for the welfare and security of the world, and not the old state or empire organisations. This point is not at all considered by Prof. Shah. There is nothing original by way of suggestion in the book. The book however will help the reader in understanding the problems involved in the

BOOKS

(By K. L. Gauba.)

VERDICT ON ENGLAND	7 12
FAMOUS TRIALS FOR LOVE AND MURDER	6 0
HIS HIGHNESS	4 8
SOUR SWEETMEAT	4 8
J. J. Carlsson	4 8
IRAN TO-DAY—A. B. Rajput ..	3 0
WAIL OF A VIOLIN	3 12
K. Appasamy	3 12
WHITHER, BARBARA?	4 8
J. J. Carlsson	4 8
THE VULTURE—B. Gargi	4 0
WISDOM OF THE PROPHET	2 0
M. Amin	2 0
INDIA'S CASE FOR FREEDOM	2 4
C. V. H. Rao	2 4
SAYINGS OF THE PROPHET	1 4
M. Amin	1 4
GOVT. OF INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY—C. V. H. Rao	0 12
SCIENCE AND ART OF INDIAN MUSIC—R. L. Batra ..	3 4
BEHIND THE MUD WALLS	5 0
Freda Bedi	5 0
BENGAL LAMENTING	3 0
Freda Bedi	3 0

Sold By All Booksellers, or direct from the public.

LION PRESS, LAHORE.

new world politics of to-day, and the principles enunciated by the Allies in their various declarations and conferences for the better political organisation of the world. The past still overweighs the present and the future.

S.V.P.



My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The following letter was recently addressed by the General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari, to Dr. J. Alban D'Souza, the popular Mayor of Bombay:—

As the First Citizen of Bombay, we approach you to acquaint you with some of our activities that we have been carrying on for the children's cause. Of course, we expect that you are already conversant with our humble work but, nonetheless, the accompanying leaflet will give you a detailed idea of what we have done so far and what our aspirations are in the future.

We admit that owing to various difficulties we have not been able to make a satisfactory progress or to achieve much in this direction. However, it is gratifying to see that our nation has started giving more attention than heretofore to the child, and owing to that awakening, we hope now we shall be able to proceed farther with quicker steps than in the past.

We should like to bring to your notice that all our Workers are honorary, treating this "job" as a "labour of love", that we have hardly any funds and that very little support of any kind has been given to us by

the public. All the same, we have not felt disheartened or disappointed and have been hoping that our efforts are not going useless after all—come day they must bear fruits.

Recently we sent an application to your Corporation for a grant, and we trust the Municipal Commissioner will place the same before it for consideration at its due time. We have also approached the School's Committee to co-operate with us by giving us certain facilities. We have given you this information by the way, but our main object in writing this to you is to intimate to you that we have decided to organise an all-Bombay and Suburban Children's Procession and Rally on Sunday, 20th January, 1946, and we request that you may kindly bless us for its success.

Then, we have our own journal, "Pushpa", a copy of which is enclosed herewith for your perusal. Owing to the war-time difficulties it has been just struggling on, and we hope to make it better and regular in the near future. We intend to bring out its special Eleventh New Year Number in January, and shall be much obliged if you kindly sent us a short contribution, a sort of message to the boys and girls of our country, for inclusion in it.

A general meeting of all Bombay

and Suburban Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers was held on the 15th December. The idea was to come in closer contact with each other, to acquaint each other with the different difficulties, and to try and solve them together. It is proposed, in accordance with the decision made at the last Kankeshwar Camp, to hold such meetings at least once every three months. No big agendas are to be fixed for these meetings. It is intended to concentrate on one or two very important items every time and thus slowly and steadily make our organisation strong. All Balkan-Ji-Bari Branches and Children's Workers throughout India look forward to Bombay for guidance, and should we not prove worthy of that? Our Local Branches really should be very efficient and run on proper lines according to the aims and objects of our Association.

Let us be true to ourselves and see if our Local Branches are working efficiently? Are all the Local Branches holding their meetings regularly? Every time are the members decreasing or increasing? Are the same boys and girls continuing to take interest? Are our programmes attractive enough so that other boys and girls may like to attend the meetings? Are our programmes useful enough so that the children and their parents do not ever think that attending the meetings is a waste of time? Are our Branches such that if any outsider visitors or guests attended their gatherings, they might go pleased to have seen the work? These points and many more were considered without any reservations and it was decided that we must, under any circumstances try our

best to make our Branches exemplary.

We have taken notice of the following letter, sent by Shri K. K. Bhavsar, of the local Wilson College to the "Chronicle":—

Last Sunday the science students of the Wilson College had been on a trip to Bassein Fort. There was also a trip from a Matunga School which included children of ages between 5 and 12 years. Almost all the children and teachers were Gujarati Hindus except a Mahomedan boy named Rahim. Every one of the children had brought one's own food. As for the teachers I doubt very much whether they had brought anything, hearts they were enjoying to their heart's contents from the little children's food. Now this Mahomedan boy Rahim had also brought some chapatis.

The tragedy of the scene was that all the Hindu children, including the teachers with their head master, sat together and enjoyed the food exchanging one another's but the poor little Rahim being a Mahomedan boy was almost isolated from the group. The teachers never cared to include Rahim in the group of Hindu children. Is this not a tragedy, Sir, in these days when we talk so much of Hindu-Muslim unity? Can we call these teachers (who were perhaps all Graduates) educated? Who can bring about harmony among children of different communities if not teachers?

Yes, we deplore too this state of affairs. And it proves our case the more that we should send our boys and girls to the nearest Balkan-Ji-Bari Centres, and start new Centres in the localities where they do not exist. For, in Balkan-Ji-Bari, children meet only as children, without the distinctions of caste, creed, colour or economic state. In this great Brotherhood, all boys and girls are sisters and brothers to each other. And when they grow up, may we not hope that they will retain the same loving feelings of childhood and not have any kind of hatred for each other? When they are brought up and nurtured together, how can they ever forget their happy time, and make themselves unhappy by bringing in differences?

We take this opportunity to appeal to our children's lovers, to get in touch with us, to help us achieve our goal!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 22



Three Simple Silhouette Drawing by our Young Artist, Brother Ram Lal Mathur, of Jodhpur.

G B S

To reach the little Hertfordshire village of Ayot St. Lawrence in south-west England, one must first seek out the almost undiscoverable town called Welwyn. From there, one takes a ride in a fly drawn by an ancient steed over three and a half miles of hilly country. It is a worthwhile trip, for at the end of it is the home of George Bernard Shaw, 89 years old and one of the greatest playwrights of our era. Mr. Shaw, after a lapse of six years, is writing another play. He works on it every morning in "Shaw's Corner"—a revolving shelter in his garden which enables him to rotate like the sunflower toward the sun—and seldom goes to London these days. His flat in Whitehall Court on the Thames Embankment, which is also his business office, is deserted; he prefers Ayot St. Lawrence.

"It's so hard," he said, "to get away from this little village. We are off a bus route and a long way from a railroad station." He has reluctantly ceased to drive his car "in consideration for the nerves of my passengers," and thus he is fairly stranded. "Ayot St. Lawrence," reported Mr. Shaw, "has electricity for certain mains, and wireless. It has tractors and harvesters and binders. Literature, painting, sculpture, exploration, finance, and the Army are represented in its country houses with considerable distinction. But it has no railway and no motor bus, no cinema, no Woolworth, no shops, no public library, no schools. In short, no civilization. It is still in the eleventh century."

STILL WORKING

In an eleventh-century background he may be, but Mr. Shaw leads a twentieth-century life. His new play, which he describes as "neither a 'St. Joan' nor a 'Pygmalion,'" is the first since "In Good King Charles' Golden Days." "It's a topical comedy," he said, "like 'The Apple Cart,' and will, I hope, be ready for the resumed Malvern Festival next year." Malvern, in Worcestershire, is the Shavian equivalent of Stratford-on-Avon, and the programme of its festival—held annually before the war—consisted chiefly of plays by Shaw. The new play is being written in shorthand—or "phonography," as he prefers to call his system.

"I am drafting my new play for the typist," Mr. Shaw said, "as all my literary work has been drafted for sixty years past, in phonography." (He had never revealed this before.) "I did not become a playwright until I was 38. By that time, I was using Pitman's Phonography. I insist upon that term because 'shorthand' is always taken to mean verbatim reporting, which is useless to authors. A reporter's speed is 150 words a minute. Mine is twelve words a minute, year in and year out."

"Dickens," said Mr. Shaw sternly, "was an excellent reporter; but he had to write all his novels in ordinary

longhand, wasting years of his life in the mere manual labour of writing English with an ancient Phoenician alphabet containing five vowels to do the work of fourteen."

The white-bearded author writes in the morning only, seated snugly in his revolving shelter. He main-

the report of her trial; but I never thought of writing a play about her until years later, when my wife suggested it one day when I was at a loss."

Shaw's plays when finally written are subject to a good deal of revision. "I have an artistic conscience," Mr.

STILL AN INTELLECTUAL TORNADO

By Hayden Church

tains that all healthy literary work is done between breakfast and lunch in the open air. How long does it take him to write a play, with these working hours? "It depends," he said, "on the length and the complication of the stage business. Also on the quality of the writing. The fashionable length of a play for stalls [orchestra seats] at the highest New York or London prices is 18,000 words. My plays, written for an ideal audience of shilling stalls and a two-penny gallery, are from a third to half as long again."

WHERE PLAYS BEGIN

A slosher, using ready-made phrases and never stopping to think, can write several thousand words a day with the assistance of more or less alcohol. An average thousand words a day is enough for me if I have to think them all out. But that is between breakfast and lunch.

"There are men like Balzac, or Handel composing the 'Messiah,' who charge at their work and keep on at it night and day until it is finished, keeping themselves awake with coffee. In that way an impetuous playwright could finish a play within a fortnight. There have been play-wrights who have written plays for five shillings an act, and finished the fifth act while the fourth was being performed."

"I can write all the dialogue of a long play easily within two months if I stick at it; but it may take me as long again, or longer, to settle the stage business, which is pure drudgery. I had rather write all the dialogue of 'Hamlet' than decide which side of the stage the Ghost enters or arrange the necessary time for Ophelia to change her dress."

Mr. Shaw enjoys discussing his craft. "Plays," he said, "begin in all sorts of ways. I can sit down without an idea in my head except that I must write a play, and a play comes. A good play, too, provided I do not write anything that bores me, like filling out a plot or anything artificial of that kind. Most genuine plays begin with a dramatic situation: the play is only a device for bringing it about."

"The Devil's Disciple" obviously grew round a situation. 'Pygmalion' too, but James Barrie at once divined that when it came to the point, I had to leave out the situation; it takes place off stage.

AN ARTISTIC CONSCIENCE

"Sometimes one conceives or observes or hears of a character who insists on being dramatized. Lena Ashwell [a London star actress] created 'Heartbreak House' with an anecdote of a delightful character whom I felt I had to put on the stage; hence Captain Shotover."

"Then you have the thesis play. 'Back to Methuselah' dramatizes the thesis that our conduct is influenced not by our experience but by our expectations and that life is not at present long enough for us to take it seriously."

"A theme may lie in a playwright's head for half an hour or half a lifetime before he uses it. The perception that St. Joan was an early Protestant came to me from reading

Shaw declared, "which makes it impossible for me to let a job go until it is as good as I can make it at the moment. Besides, I now overwrite to such an extent that I have to cut the play down by a full third to pull it properly together and bring it within possible limits of time."

"The publication or performance of a play of mine in the state in which Shakespeare's plays appear in the First Folio would drive me crazy. But I fully admit that Shakespeare's calculation that it was better to spend his time writing 'Macbeth' than revising 'Hamlet' was justified. But then Shakespeare was a volcano from whom plays burst like lava. I am by comparison a tidy old maid."

FILM OF THE CENTURY

Playwriting, of course, is only one of Bernard Shaw's many present activities. He is having long talks with Gabriel Pascal, who put both "Pygmalion" and "Major Barbara" on the screen, and who is working hard to make the movie of Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" the film of the century. It is an ambitious picture, having been twenty months in the making, and to date has cost £1,040,000. Battle scenes have been shot at the pyramids near Cairo. Astronomers have even calculated the constellations of stars at the specified moment in history. Vivien Leigh—the Scarlet O'Hara of "Gone With the Wind"—plays the 16-year-old Queen of Egypt, and Claude Rains plays Caesar.

"I wrote one short new episode for Caesar," Mr. Shaw reported, "but otherwise I had to make very few alterations for the screen version. When I came to look at it, I found I had written the play as a film." London is to see the movie on Dec. 13. No date for its release in America has yet been fixed.

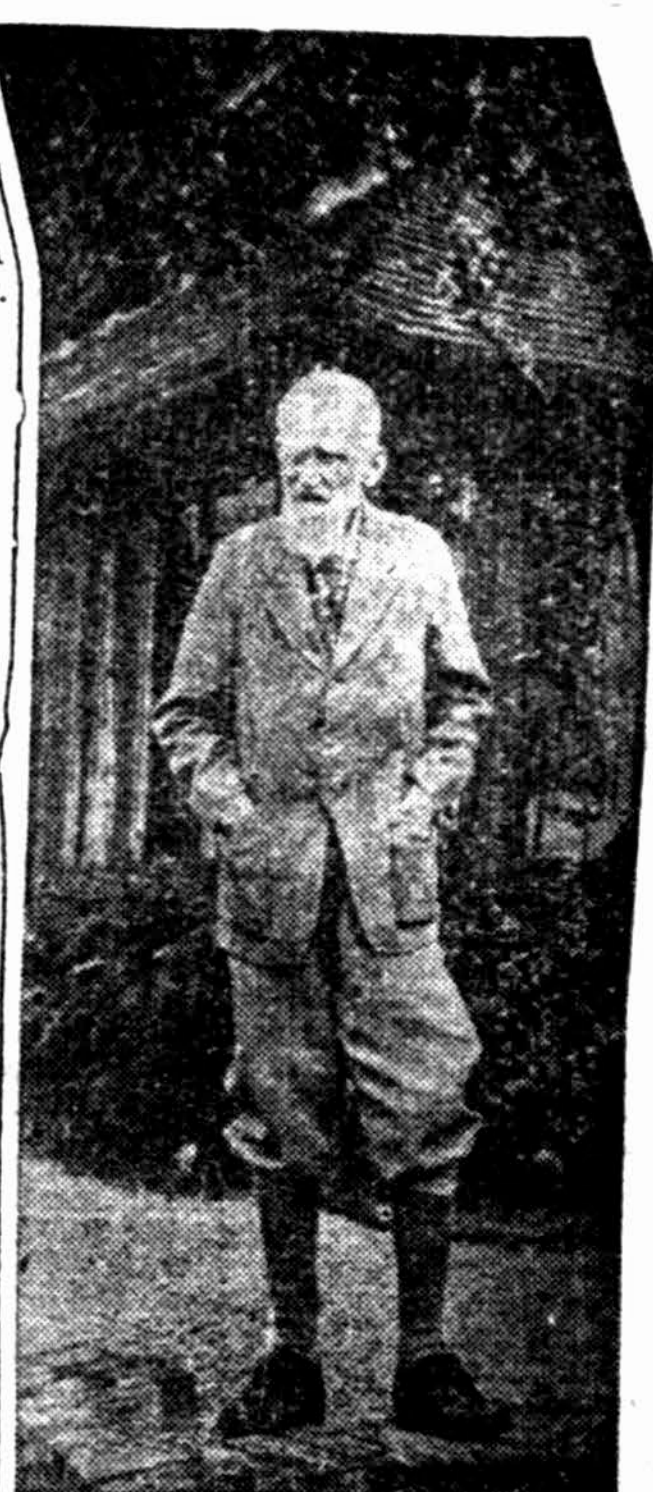
MEAT AND MILESTONES

G. B. S. has been working, meanwhile, on the forthcoming new volume of the Standard Edition of his works, which will contain "In Good King Charles' Golden Days," and "Geneva," the latter with a new act, and prefaces. And he also has had in hand recently the film edition of "Major Barbara," which will be published in book form soon with he said, "several new scenes impossible on the stage, but child's play on the screen, where expense is no object and changes of scene unlimited."

Besides all this, "there is a lot of correspondence and business to be attended to." Though he does not answer all the letters he receives—that is impossible—he reads every one, he assured me. Fortunate the man or woman who hits on the topic he cannot resist; one of his famous postcards, in his still wonderfully clear script, and with the traditional "G. B. S." as signature, will be the reward.

G. B. S. entered his ninetieth year last July 26. He has now lived almost as long as the Greek dramatist Sophocles, whose play "Philoctetes," Mr. Shaw pointed out, was produced when he was 87. Sophocles is said to have died when he was 91. Shaw remains as astonishingly virile, both bodily and mentally, as ever. For years he has not eaten fish, flesh or fowl, and he never intends to eat them. But he does not live on lentils and greens, as many imagine. Butter, cheese and honey are on his table always; and in emergencies when traveling, he said, he does not disdain eggs, though he grew tired of them years ago.

Asked the inevitable question, "To what do you attribute the fact that you are so surprisingly virile at 89? Is it your life-long abstinence from stimulants or, perhaps, your meatless diet?" Mr. Shaw replied: "My



This is Shaw now nearly 90, but still going strong.

nearest relatives, who practiced none of these abstinences, were long-lived, like myself. The Italian physician who left a big book as his testament wrote nothing in it but 'Keep your feet warm and your head cool.'"

BACK TO METHUSELAH

But although the author of "Back to Methuselah"—unlike Henry Ford, who intends to live as long as he can—shrinks from emulating the 969-year-old Bible patriarch, he is convinced that men and women can and will in the not so distant future, survive through three centuries or even longer, as several of the characters in "Back to Methuselah" have done.

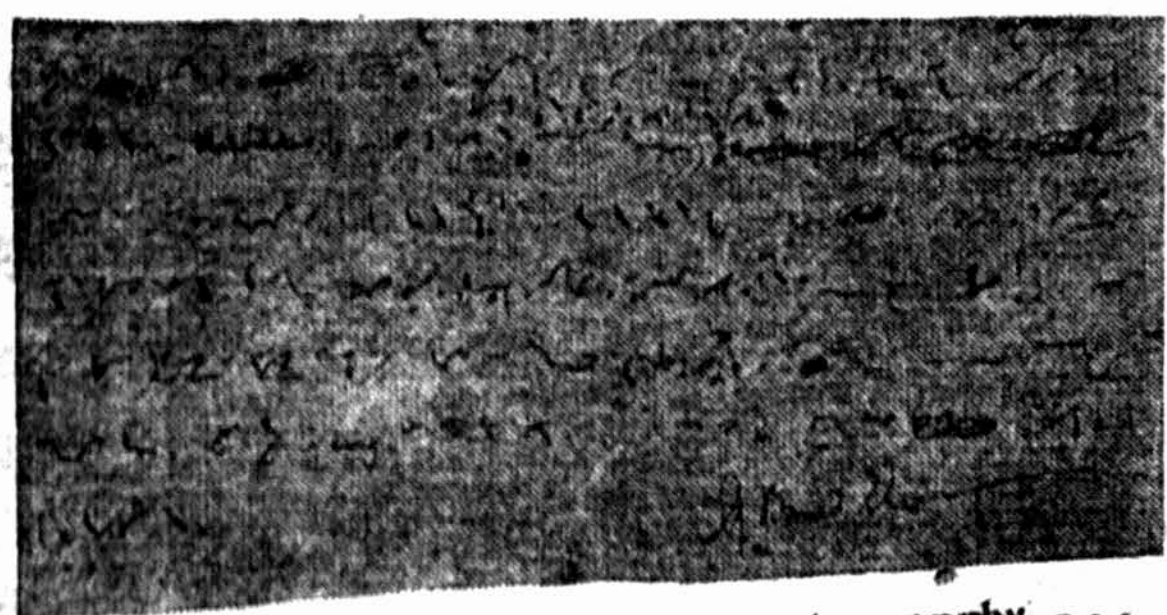
"In 'Methuselah,'" Mr. Shaw said, "I committed myself to 300 years as necessary for political maturity. I do not admit any limit to human life except the statistically certain fatal accident which must occur to every one sooner or later. When 'Methuselah' was new its reviewers persisted in describing my immortals as surviving by a conscious exertion of the will to live. But in my play the advocates of longer life all die, and the survivors find it just happening to them, to their own puzzlement and surprise, in spite of their incredulity."

"Weismann was the first to suggest that death is not natural and is the product of circumstances and environment. But he did not follow it up; it was only a passing hint."

"I did not take it up in the 'Methuselah' cycle. I was started as a biologist in 1906 by a lecture on Darwin, which was the basis of my preface to 'Methuselah' nearly twenty years later. Science was then neo-Darwinian, and still in quite unscientific reaction against Fundamentalism. But it has slowly come round my way—the way of Butler and Bergson—until, in the essays of Joseph Needham (like me, the son of a musical mother) and in Alexis Carrel's 'Man the Unknown' and Maurice Ernest's 'The Longer Life,' my view has become orthodox and reached even the Rockefeller Foundation."

G. B. S. is not one to mull over the past, although he has lived long and accomplished much. Sometimes he is asked which of his works is his personal favourite. "My plays," said Mr. Shaw severely, "are not race horses. I have no time to bother with them after they are finished and launched." He is a very rich man today, but has no idea which of his literary creations has brought him the most money. "I have never looked," he declared. "It is trouble enough to make money without having to count it afterward."

(N. Y. TIMES)



An autographed sample of Shaw's phonography. . . .

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by
CHRONICLER

The city is a blaze of lights, as I write these lines. Victory!

The Government offices, the banks, the big commercial houses, the luxury hotels and restaurants frequented by foreigners and armed forces—they are all illuminated. A million bright little lights proclaim: VICTORY!

But go round and you find the city is NOT a blaze of lights. How many festive lamps can you see in Girgaum, the stronghold of the middle-class? NONE! In Kalbadevi, Gamdevi, Bhendi Bazar, Madanpura, in proletarian Parel, in Dadar, Matunga, Mahim? The slums in the mill area, the cement chawls of Worli, the byelanes that penetrate the bowels of the city, they are all dark tonight. And only the street lamp sheds a pale glimmer on the man sleeping on the pavement on this winter night.

But don't the PEOPLE—the common people, the clerks, the shopkeepers, the petty tradesmen, the mill-workers and tram-workers and press workers—feel an urge to celebrate the occasion? Why don't they illuminate their homes? It couldn't be because they are poor—one is seldom too poor to put up a few earthenware oil lamps on Diwali Day or Shrab-l-Barat. Then why not tonight? Don't they feel like celebrating VICTORY—the victory of Freedom over Tyranny, the victory of Democracy over Fascism? And as they say it in the courts of law: If not why not?

Dark-bodied slaves, male and female, work for a pittance a mile under the earth in mines, they inhale stale air and coal-dust, die of consumption if they are not buried alive in what is known as a mine disaster. They work day shifts and night shifts, deep down in the bowels of the earth, digging for coal, hauling it to the surface. Men and women and children—all working and digging and dying.

It is this coal that is needed to drive the dynamos that produce electricity to illuminate the homes of those who can afford it. More slaves, by day and by night work in power-houses, on hydro-electric dams, in generators and transformers and sub-stations, they climb dizzy and precarious heights to repair the lines—playing with death as they handle the fatal live wires. But for them there would be no electricity, no illumination. But for them life is as dark as before—if possible, darker, with the impending cuts in salaries and retrenchment!

There is not enough electricity to go round. Roads and lanes and homes must remain dark at night or be lit by primitive oil lamps because of the excess pressure on the existing power resources. But if a million kiliowatt is needed to illuminate two dozen buildings to amuse a few thousand members of the ruling race, it is O. K. It is all done in a worthy cause. VICTORY! And what is more—prestige of the Empire!

Lights are burning. Money is burning. Millions of lights, millions of rupees spent on bulbs, installations, power.

With this money one could build ten 'Beggars' Homes to relieve Bombay of its most vicious sore spot and civic disgrace.

With this money one could feed the undernourished children of the city with milk and vitamin foods for a whole year.

With this money one could build a great library, a Municipal Theatre, Culture centres for workers, a sanatorium for victims of industrial diseases.

That would be some celebration! That would be some VICTORY!!

But, instead, a million lights burn away in the night and in a moment a whole fortune spent on costly fireworks goes up into flames and sparks.

And if it is not a fitting Victory celebration, it at least illuminates the dark reality that is India under imperialism!

"Chronicler" Comes To A City!

As the train neared Ahmedabad, the first thing I saw was the cluster of mill-chimneys peeping through the early morning mist. And, almost simultaneously, I saw a Red flag with hammer and sickle flying over a worker's brick hut by the side of the railway line. Here was an obvious contrast—Capital and Labour—characteristic of the city that, perhaps, has more millionaires as well as more mill-workers than any other city in India.

Ahmedabad presents quite a few other contrasts, contradictions and (happily) also examples of cultural synthesis. The emperor Jehangir called it "Gardabad" (The Dusty City) but then Jehangir had not heard of metalled roads and municipal drainage. Ahmedabad is cleaner than most other cities of this size and the credit must go to the Municipality which, for many years, was run by Congressmen. The same Municipality has named two roads after two bitter opponents of Congress—Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah and Doctor Ambedkar!

Ahmedabad owes its importance to modern industry but it is rich in architectural monuments of considerable historic and artistic interest. Over a thousand miles from Delhi or Agra, it is surprising to find the stamp of the Mughals on many of its old buildings and gardens, and one has to dust up one's text-book of history to remember that more than one Mughal emperor had camped near the city on the Sabarmati on the same site as the "Shahi Bagh" (Royal Garden) where the modern monarchs of industry live in bungalows more luxurious than many an emperor's palace.

The House That Gandhi Built!

But my interest in Ahmedabad was neither architectural nor industrial, but political. To the men of my generation this is the city of the Civil Disobedience Movement, the locale of the Sabarmati Ashram, from where Mahatma Gandhi (with his seventy-two followers) started on the historic and world-shaking Dandi March.

Like a pilgrim bound for a holy shrine I took the first opportunity to visit the Ashram—a couple of miles from the city. Amidst a cluster of neem and sweet lime trees, perched on a highland far above the level of the river-bed, the white-washed tiled-roofed hut's still stand as Gandhiji left them—neat, clean, bare, austere. Except for the main hut which was occupied by Gandhiji personally and which is kept untenanted (it is cleaned and aired every day in readiness for his return) all the other buildings are occupied—appropriately enough by Harijan children who come here to learn useful handicrafts and go back with a new dignity hitherto denied to them by caste. And yet a strange still air of loneliness hangs over the place, as if every thing—every well, every tree, the prayer platform, the tall flag-pole, the cows in the *gaushala*—was waiting for the original occupant to return any moment.

But when Gandhiji left it on that fateful night of March 12, 1930, he swore never to return to the Sabarmati Ashram so long as India was not free. When will he return? Sabarmati asks—and so does India?

A friend who was personally present told me of the atmosphere of the night Gandhiji left the Ashram for the last time, and soon the dusk of the December evening had dissolved into the March night of years ago. It was dark but on both sides of the nearly dried up river blazed a thousand torches kept aloft by those who were keeping a night-long vigil. There was an awe-inspiring hush and none dared speak above a whisper, so tense was the awareness of history. From somewhere came a faint hardly audible chant that was like the voice of silence. And then light bare feet padded softly over the stretch of sand and a murmur went through the multitude. The Mahatma had emerged from the Ashram. The March had begun—India's march to freedom! The march is still on!

From Chronicler's Mail Bag

D. K. RANGNEKAR (Matunga, Bombay), writes:—

"I saw the I. P. T. A.'s stage drama—"They came to a city." It

was a superb hit. After seeing it I thought: who would not like to see it! In fact I cannot find words to express my appreciation of the wonderful performance. It gives a lie to those who have a misconception that India lacks stage artists. Besides this it was a personal triumph for Hima Kersarkodi. I think even our ace-film directors have much to learn from Hima. The selection of the cast, the decor and all that mattered bore the hall mark of a born artist. There is not a single film actor who can be a patch on Ramnesh Thaper. Truly, the "Peoples Theatre stars the people." The drama was of the people and staged by the people.

After seeing the play any one who has blood flowing in his body must have realised and recognised the services the I.P.T.A. is rendering to India's art and culture.

We want more such plays to be staged. For the success of such plays no doubt the Peoples Theatre depends on the support of the people. Now I can say that I.P.T.A. has endeared itself to the people and it can count on their support for any of its ventures. It is preposterous of any one to obstruct the smooth progress of such an organisation the like of which one does not find anywhere in India. Any one who opposes the I.P.T.A. is not only rendering a disservice to art and culture but hindering the progress of the masses in India.

Jai Hind! Jai I.P.T.A.

Talking About People's Theatre

At a get-together of local I.P.T.A. members and friends held last Sunday, Bombay Secretary Balraj Sahni had quite a few bits of good news to impart which all added up to the fact that the People's Theatre HAS arrived:

The I.P.T.A. film, CHILDREN OF THE EARTH (still lacking a Hindustani title), now under production at the Shree Sound Studios, is nearing completion and will be ready for release by beginning of February. If sufficient 'shooting dates' are available, a rough-edited print may be previewed on Independence Day (January 26).

The newly-formed English language unit hit the headlines with its maiden production, THEY CAME TO A CITY. Even after five 'house-full' shows, the play can draw for weeks more, the drama know-alls assure me. (By the way, Author Mulkraj Anand who was present and spoke at the end of the meeting said that there was much more passion and sincerity in the I.P.T.A. version than in the original London production of the same play). The same unit will soon go to work on another play and play names mentioned in this connection include Chekov's SEA-GULLS, Sean O'Casey's THE STAR TURNS RED, and Odette's WAITING FOR LEFTY.

The Marathi drama section has given half a dozen shows of BUWA, a play which exposes the bogus saint racket and generally lashes out at superstition and priesthood, to varied audiences. The Marathi folksong unit created a sensation at the recent Marathi Literary Conference with their "tama-sha" performed in the true tradition of Maharashtra village opera.

A Telugu branch has also been started and hopes to stage a Telugu play in Bombay by the middle of the next month. A Bengali unit may also be formed.

Meanwhile, a branch has been started at Ahmedabad with an organising Committee representative of all the progressive artists and drama enthusiasts of that city, irrespective of political ideology. The first play to be staged by the Ahmedabad I.P.T.A. will be Chandravadan Mehta's "SEETA". (By the way C. C. Mehta's famous "AAG GAARI" (a play about railway workers) may also be performed in Hindustani, besides a dramatised version of Krishan Chandar's famous novelette, "ANN DAATA" (translated into English as I CANNOT DIE!)

The biggest news, however, is that the great American Negro singer and friend of Indian free-

dom, PAUL ROBESON will soon come to India and tour the country under the banner of the People's Theatre.

How To Build A Theatre

A theatre may not always be an institution or organisation. It can be a building, too, a structure of bricks and concrete. In India (perhaps this, too, has something to do with our preference for spiritual rather than material values!) we have any number of theatre groups—People's Theatre, National Theatre, Little Theatre, Group Theatre, Theatre Group, etc., etc., but few theatre buildings worth the name.

At the I.P.T.A. get-together this perennial issue was raised once again. Playwright Chandravadan Mehta who was in the chair expressed his old and deeply-felt grouse against the 'philanthropists' exploiting the theatre for charity purposes. According to him, people should be taught to go to see a play AS A PLAY—and not as an act of charity, to help the Lame Cows Society or the Dogs' Own Home! Theatrical activity, he insisted, can flourish only on a well-equipped stage in a decent theatre building and not on the improvised, rigged-out platforms in lecture halls. So, let's borrow a few lakhs from a millionaire, on six per cent interest, he said, and build a decent theatre of our own.

Zulfikar Bokhari, fuzzy-haired Station Director of the All-India Radio, is quite a wit—and he thinks so, too!—and enlivened the proceedings with some amusing quips. But he disagreed with his Radio Colleague Chandravadan. Why borrow money from a millionaire? he asked. Why not you collect it for yourself—the way you have been collecting for others all these years?

Author Mulkraj Anand went a step further and suggested that the I.P.T.A. people BUILD their own theatre—and when he said 'build' he meant actually laying bricks and not building as Shah-jehan is supposed to have 'built' the Taj or Asoka is supposed to have 'built' the stupas and pillars. He gave the example of London's leftist-intellectual enterprise, the Unity Theatre, which was built on such a co-operative basis.

Meanwhile, I understand, the Bombay Corporation has AT LAST sanctioned the money for the initial expenses of building a Municipal Theatre. So a fifteen-year old agitation has finally borne fruit—or is it again only a resolution and not a theatre? The grant has been made, I am told, thanks to the support given to the scheme by Mr. S. K. Patil and the Congress Municipal Party. Now that he is driving the Communists, Socialists and other leftists out of the local Congress organisation, they might be able at least to console themselves with some dramatics in the Municipal Theatre—when it comes!

And then there was the wag who said why does Bombay need a Municipal Theatre when the Corporation is there?

The Staff Correspondent of the "Hindustan Times" provides some interesting sidelights of the I.N.A. trial at Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's masterly summing-up of the Defence case:—Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's extempore address, which kept the packed visitors' enclosure the lawyers, Pressmen and the court spell-bound for ten hours, was a remarkable feat of memory and elopence.

The two minor lapses in quoting from evidence which led the Advocate-General and the Judge Advocate to intervene were nothing when it is borne in mind that Mr. Desai was speaking from memory. He refused to avail of the option of filing a summary of his arguments.

Mr. Desai's speech, which was well moderated, when transcribed will run into about 150 pages, containing about 50,000 words.

The Advocate-General deputy, Lt.-Colonel Walsh, was seen Gozling both yesterday and today while Mr. Desai was addressing the court.

Two new faces on the defence benches today were Mr. Batliwala, an ex-Communist and Mr. Desai's daughter-in-law.

The interest aroused by Mr. Desai's address can be gauged from the fact that at least one visitor Miss Mridula Sarabhai flew to Delhi from a long distance to attend the trial.

There were more women in the visitors' enclosure during the two days than men.

The war is over. What will tomorrow's pictures be like? What will the Soviet moviegoer want to see on the screen after the four years of the war?

Animated debates on this subject took place recently at the Writers' Union, at meetings of the Art Council of the Government, Committee of Cinematography, the USSR, and at cinema studios.

Cinematographers are giving their serious attention to films about post-war life, problems of reconstruction in the city and country, films about the family and return to peaceful life.

But this does not mean that, in the future, cinematography will cease producing films about the Patriotic War, the exploits of the Soviet people at the front and in the rear, their victories which culminated in the defeat and capitulation of Hitlerite Germany and Samurai Japan.

It was already after the war when the film "Days and Nights"—about the legendary battle of Stalingrad produced by Alexander Stolper—was released. The screen story is based on a popular novel by Konstantin Simonov who was at the front as a war correspondent throughout the war. He was at forward positions; he saw soldiers and officers in tense moments of battle and during brief interludes between the battle; he came to understand their psychology and studied day-to-day life. In Simonov's novel the defenders of Stalingrad are portrayed with deep insight and truthfulness. Alexander's production reproduces the situation in Stalingrad at its boiling point when every building, every floor, every room saw bitter fighting, when Red Army troops, pressed to the bank of the Volga, held on and waited for Stalin's reserves to come and encircle the German grouping in an iron ring. At Stalingrad the Germans suffered

At The Cinema Studios Of The USSR By O. Leonidov

ed such a staggering defeat from which they never recovered.

Bloody But Unbowed

Soon scheduled for release is the film directed by Mark Don-skoi, "The Unbowed", based on Boris Gorbato's story of the same name. The moviegoer is carried back to 1942-43 when the Germans occupied the Donets basin. We see old miners and their children and the selfless underground struggle which they conducted together against the aggressors, risking their lives to upset the plans of the Hitlerites. In the end the aggressors never succeeded in getting Soviet mines going. The film was made in Kiev, capital of Soviet Ukraine, with the Ukrainian actor, Amvrosi Buchma, in the leading role.

The program of post-war cinema production includes films about public figures who played a prominent role in the national culture of the Soviet republics. The realisation of this task is simplified by the fact that every Soviet republic has its own national cinematography. Russia is not the only republic to have motion picture studios. There is one in the Ukraine, in Belo-Russia, in the Caucasus and in Central Asia. During the years of the Soviet state these republics developed their own talented regisseurs and playwrights, actors and composers. Workers in Russian cinema-

graphy are giving them their substantial assistance. They bring to the studios of the fraternal republics their production experience and their knowledge.

At present in production in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, is the film "Navoi" devoted to the five hundredth birth anniversary of the great Uzbek poet and founder of Uzbek literature, Alisher Navoi.

Central Asian Themes

In Alma Ata, capital of Kazakhstan, Grigori Rocha and Efim Aron have completed work on the film "Abai", based on screen story by the writer, Mukhtar Auezov. The release of this film is scheduled for the hundredth birth anniversary of Abi Kunanbaev, founder of Kazakh literature.

In the same studio the Leningrad regisseur, Herbert Rappoport, is directing the film "Semetei, the son of Manas", written by Jomart Bokonbaev, a talented Kirghizian poet who died recently and the Russian playwright, Konstantin Isaev; the scenario is based on the Kirghizian epoch, "Manas". In Kirghizia Manas enjoys an enormous popularity; every Kirghizah knows at least one song about Manas; story-tellers chanted dozens of songs and the famous bard, Karalaev, knows by heart 400,000 verses from Manas which is twentyfive times the

Folklore scholars calculated that it would take no less than three months to chant 400,000 verses.

For The Young In Heart

Lev Arnshtam's film "Glinka"—about the founder of the Russian national opera music, Mikhail Glinka which has just been released in Moscow, evoked keen interest among the general public and musical circles of the U.S.S.R. Included in the film's musical arrangement are fragments from the opera "Ivan Susanin", Russian and Ludmila" and other works by the great composer. Moviegoers will see the first production of Susanin in the last century with exact reproduction of the stage and opera house of that time.

In addition to films for adults, those for youthful spectators are also made in the U.S.S.R. at the studio of the Soyuzdetfilm.

Among the studio's new productions are screen version of Jules "Fifteen-year-old Captain" and a number of pictures based on popular children's books by contemporary Soviet writers: Valentin Katayev's "Son of the regiment", Lev Kassil's "My dear little boys" (Blue Mountains), Veniamin Kiverin's "Two Captains" and of hers.

Children and juveniles are soon to see "Robinson Crusoe" (directed by Alexander Androvsky) based on Daniel Defoe's novel. This film is being made in the studio of the stereoscopic film, studio of the stereoscopic films. Nature scenes are being made in Tbilisi, Batumi and Sukhumi.

"Robinson Crusoe" will be the first full-length stereoscopic film produced by the method invented in the U.S.S.R. by Semen Ivanov.

The films enumerated above do not, of course, exhaust all the new productions of the Soviet film studios, but they give an idea of the diversity of theme and the epoch embodied in the Soviet art of cinematography.

Infra-Red Radiant Heating

Revolution In Drying Methods

By JOHN LANGDON-DAVIES

Engineers' dream of mass production in industry is of an imaginary conveyor belt on which raw materials are placed at one end and from which finished articles are removed at the other. The belt always keeps moving. In reality, of course, even where great sections of industrial processes are carried out on a conveyor belt which move without hitch, this imaginary and far greater conveyor belt is bound to pause from time to time. To use the usual metaphor: the most perfect planning cannot avoid bottlenecks. The likelihood of bottlenecks was increased in British industries during the second World War by the way in which dispersal, the precise opposite of conveyor belt methods, was resorted to in order to safeguard against possible results of enemy action.

If you are making a hundred different parts in a hundred widely separated factories, it needs an unusual organising genius to prevent the imaginary conveyor belt from having to pause. In some remote factories one part is piling up unfinished and though the results can very often not be seen at the moment, this is the same as if workers in 99 other factories had to stand idle.

It is amazing how Britain's industrial planners succeeded in reducing such causes of stoppage, very often by the invention of a completely new method of carrying out an age-old process. Take, for example the drying of paint. The time taken in drying the paint on engines and ammunitions of war had to be reduced, if the imaginary conveyor belt was to run smoothly.

NEW METHODS

Before the second World War, paint on industrial products was usually dried in heating rooms, by conduction and convection. By the end of the war a very large proportion of drying was done by radiant heat, that is, with the old method when objects had to be dried there had to be a delay while the heating over was warmed up to the required temperature and before the heating of objects could begin, the structure of the even as well as the air in it had to be hot. Radiant heating on the other hand, is a direct process. You

switch it on just as you switch on an electric light and objects are heated and, therefore, dried directly and not by subjecting to a pre-heated current of air.

The secret of successful radiant heating lies in having a reflector which does not get tarnished. Gold would be the first choice, but while there is the shadow of a gold standard gold is wanted elsewhere. Arc-disposed aluminium had too many wartime uses to be spared; so the even rarer metal rhodium was chosen to plate the reflectors.

Some idea of the importance of infra-red radiant heating can be seen from the fact that articles fabricated from sheet metal are dried by it in from 45 seconds to 10 minutes, according to the type of paint; whereas in a convection oven the same articles would take half an hour to a full hour.

The respirator parts were dried in 45 seconds and a painted aluminium casting weighing over 2 cwt. in 23 minutes, compared with one hour previously expended when convection heating was used. In this instance, it was not only the time that was saved but as much as 42,000 kilowatts of electricity a week, while the ease of the process set free scarce male labour and enabled female labour to be used instead. Electrical motors up to 35 h.p. and weighing 10 cwt. could be stoved for 6 minutes and cooled for 9 minutes when their paint was as hard as after one hour's air drying.

USE IN PLASTICS

But, of course, as so often happens, a new method introduced for one purpose rapidly finds its uses elsewhere. Infra-red radiant heating has already proved invaluable in the plastics industry and wherever, as in plywood, glue has to be set. When plywood has to be attached to a structure like an aeroplane body, glue in the joints will take 5 or 6 hours to set at room temperature, which means that this one process holds up the imaginary conveyor belt all that time since the component must remain on the jig and nothing else can be placed on it meanwhile.

With infra-red lamps radiant heat can be applied to the glue line to raise the temperature to above 70 degrees centigrade and the setting

time is found reduced to 10 minutes. The output of this particular jig can, therefore, be speeded up 36 times. The advantages spread out like ripples on a pool, for speeding up means less floor space and far more satisfactory arrangements of other processes.

QUICK DRYING

Perspex and cellulose acetate sheets, used to make transparent windows for aircraft or in peace-time for spectacle frames, have to be softened by heat before they are processed. Opaque cellulose takes as little as 20 or 30 seconds to soften by radiant heat. Light translucent plastics take longer, perhaps up to one and

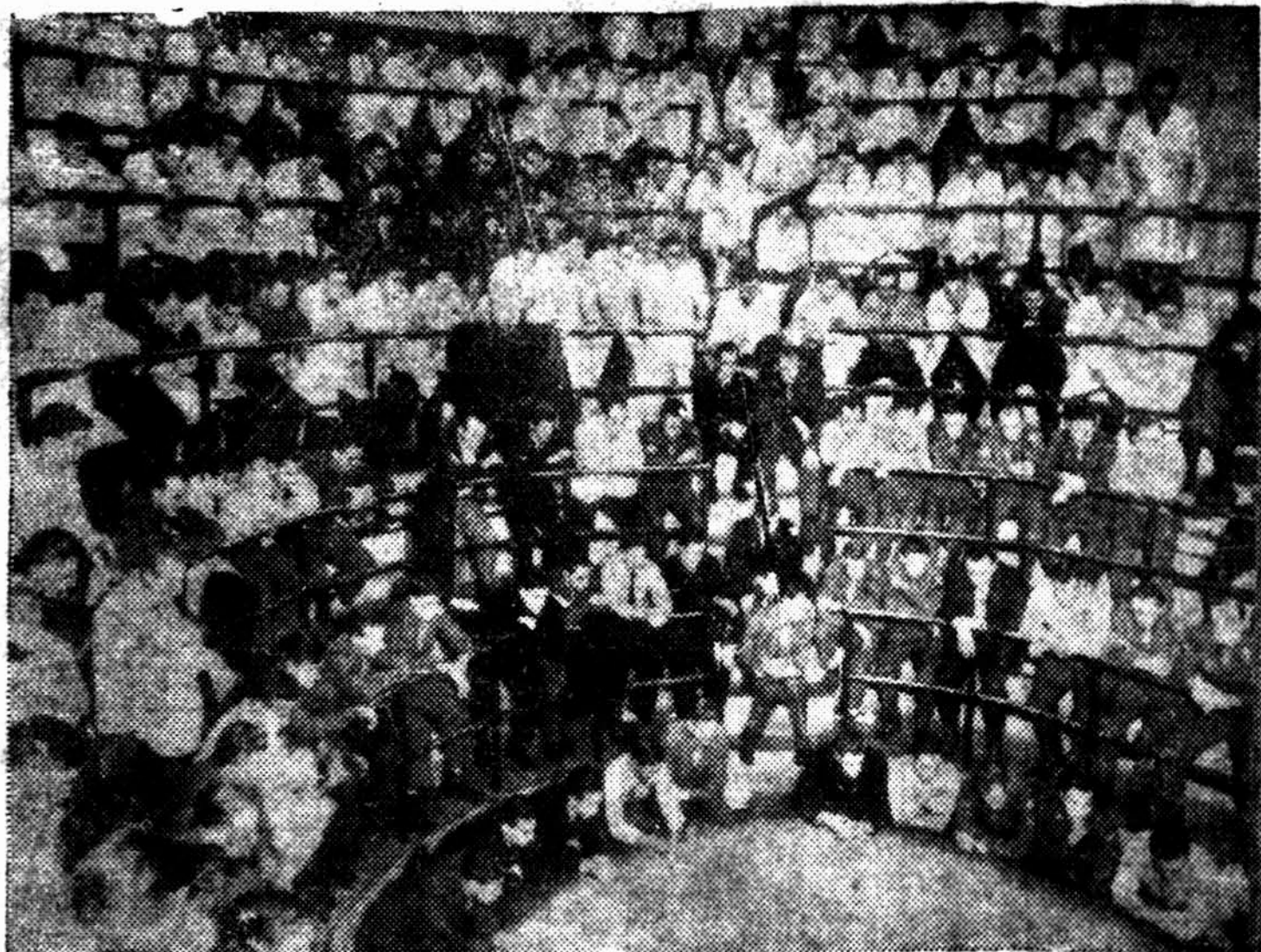
a half minutes, but in any case the time is only a fraction of that previously needed.

There is no end to the ways in which post-war industry is likely to benefit from wartime revolution in drying methods. Recently a firm ordered a specially devised heating equipment for drying the gum on envelopes. They found that a radiant heat supplier in the form of a three-foot trough could handle more than 17,000 envelopes in an hour. In the textile industry, lamp heating is already being used for evaporating moisture.

The new heating has been used for softening polyvinyl-chloride stripes used in the manufacture of cables, for drying printing inks and for expanding metal components so that they may be more easily fitted to other components, over which they will fit snugly on cooling. In fact, we have here one more example of how the needs of war have given industry added technical efficiency.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER





Medical students of St. Louis University crowd the tiers of seats in an amphitheatre at Desloge Hospital to observe a clinical demonstration. Among the spectators are U.S. Army and Navy personnel, some of whom are enrolled at the university's medical school with which the hospital is affiliated.

Healing The Sick In St. Louis

The city of St. Louis, in the mid-western U. S. state of Missouri, has become one of the country's leading medical centres as a result of a combination of purposes, facilities and personalities devoted to specialized training, research and practice in medicine.

World attention was directed to St. Louis when the Nobel Prize in Medicine was awarded to professors in the city's two schools of medicine.

Dr. Edward A. Doisy, biochemistry professor at the St. Louis University, who identified the blood-coagulation vitamin, was the winner of the 1943 award. Dr. Joseph Erlanger, physiology professor at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, received the 1944 award for his studies of the different functions of the nerve threads, with his co-worker, Dr. Herbert S. Gasser.

The chiefs of these medical schools, who share the credit for the policies which have shaped the functions of their colleges, are Dr. Arthur H. Compton, chancellor of Washington University, and winner of the Nobel

Prize for Physics in 1927; and Dr. Alphonse Schwitalia, head of the St. Louis medical school, and active in American educational circles.

Some of the research projects and scientific advances that have taken place in the medical schools of St. Louis and Washington Universities and in the various institutions and hospitals associated with them, are illustrated by the pictures which accompany this story.

Many of the hospitals in St. Louis extend their services free of charge to patients unable to pay for care. Thus, through their connection with the St. Louis medical schools, the research and the experience of the university professors and St. Louis hospitals staff doctors benefit the entire city, as well as contributing to medical knowledge and skill on a national and international scale.

These closely interrelated facilities and activities in St. Louis, covering a broad field of scientific research, attract students and scientists from all parts of the United States as well as from other countries.—USIS.



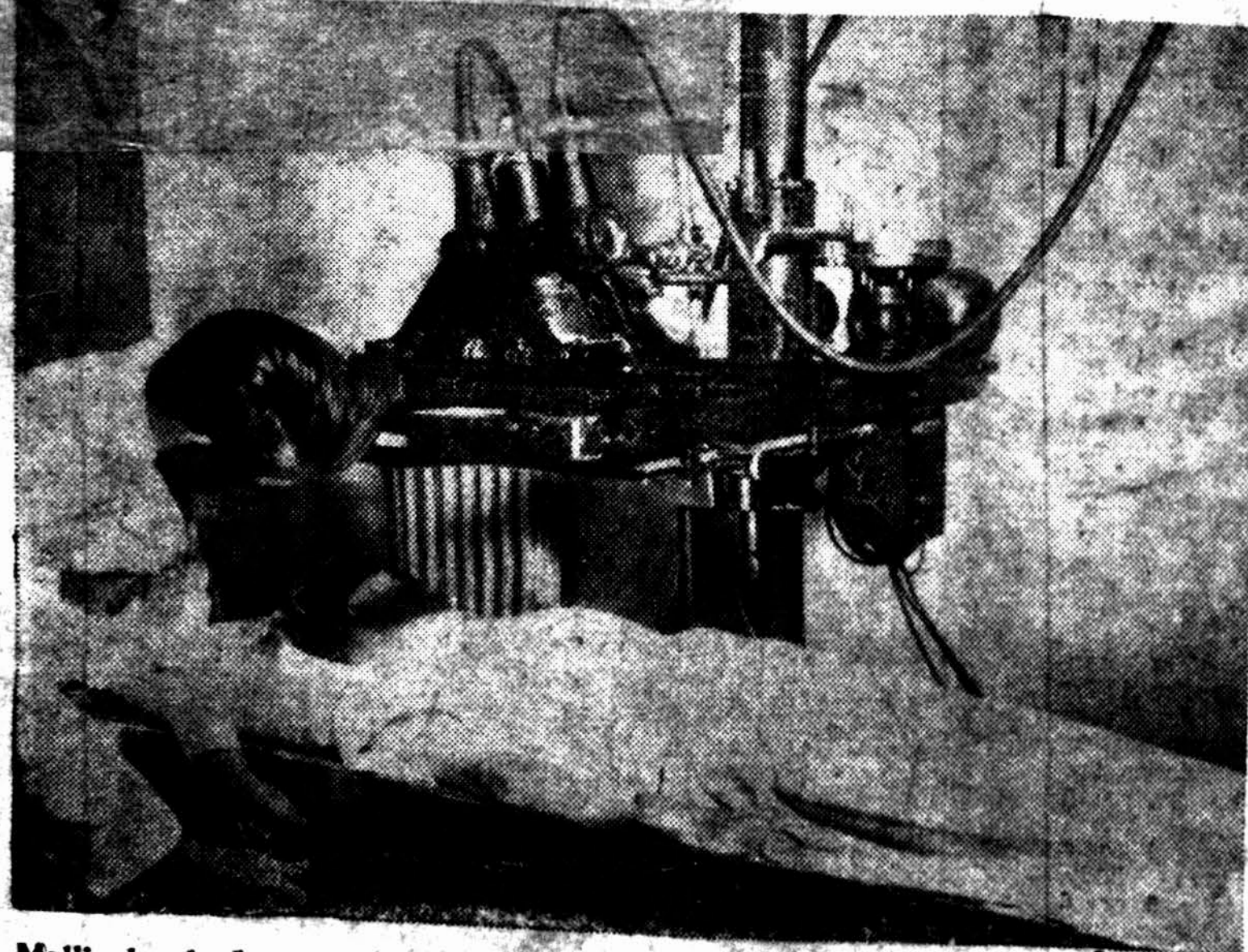
Physicians use a special research apparatus to examine the blood supply of the skin and the reactions of cutaneous blood vessels of a patient. Known as the photoelectric plethysmograph, the instrument was developed at the medical school of St. Louis University to aid in the diagnosis of circulatory conditions.



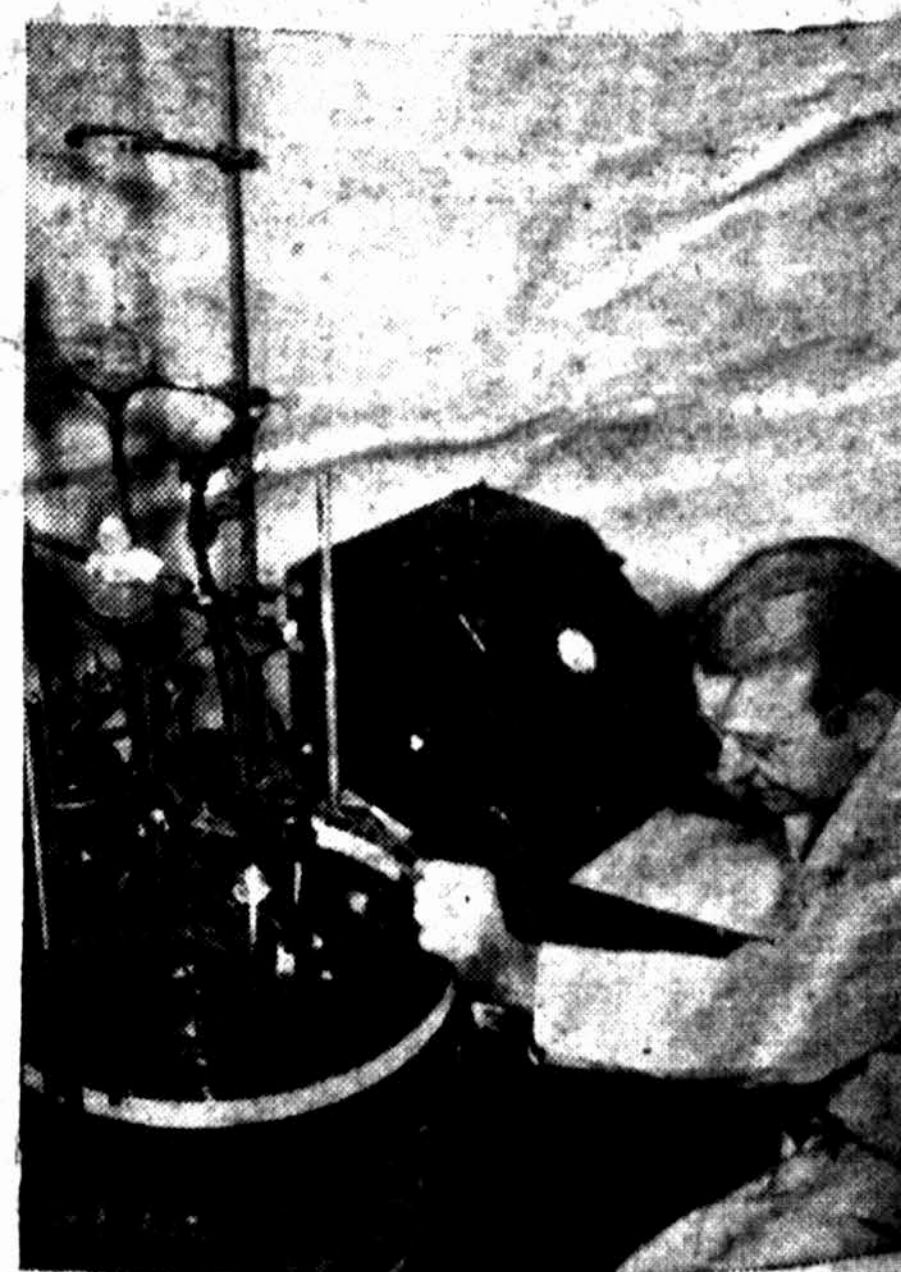
Dr. George H. Bishop, bio-physics Professor at the Washington University School of Medicine, experiments on his own arm to check data for his research studies.



A patient recovering from an operation, unable to take nourishment by mouth, is given an intravenous feeding by a nurse.



Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology operates the Laminograph, an X-ray instrument developed at the Institute. The laminograph sends X-rays around intervening skeletal structure and takes clear photographs of deep tissues formerly invisible.



Dr. C. C. Carruthers of the Barnard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, makes a minute analysis of the minerals present in cancerous tissues, with the use of an extremely accurate measuring apparatus known as the Heyrovsky polarograph.